



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Burundi

Shooting Continues in Districts; 3 Soldiers Injured

EA2203175594 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in Kirundi 1030 GMT 22 Mar 94

[Excerpts] The situation has not been totally peaceful since the adoption of the decisions on security measures. However, people in some suburbs have behaved and people have been able to sleep, while others continue to shoot and throw explosive devices. Our colleague Emmanuel Nzeyimana asked Major Bambara in charge of security in Bujumbura town for more details on the security situation last night. Here he is:

[Begin recording] [Bambara] Things are not as bad as they were last night. In Nyakabiga the situation has improved but in Cibitoke, Kamenge, and Kinama people continued shooting as usual. In fact, yesterday they started the shooting earlier. A military vehicle that was transporting food for the soldiers was shot at in front of the zonal headquarters at 1700. Three soldiers were injured. The shooting continued until this morning. They were targeting military positions in particular. That is how the security situation looks. There are not enough of them to cause a disturbance.

[Unidentified correspondent] Many measures were taken yesterday which are related to restoring security [words indistinct]. How far have you gotten?

[Bambara] We started yesterday, since we were yesterday ordered to put soldiers into position. We brought them in yesterday evening.

We have already arrested a good number of people, especially in the Cibitoke area. We have also seized a few weapons. They are still continuing even now, they have been shooting at security agents. [passage omitted] There are not many of them. They shoot in groups of two to three, then change position, moving behind houses so that we also shoot at houses. But we are aware of this and that is why we do not respond, we just wait. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Cabinet Meets, Discusses Security Problems

EA2203210094 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 22 Mar 94

[Excerpts] Today, the Council of Ministers had a very busy schedule. It had to interrupt its proceedings because certain ministers requested a close examination of security issues. A delegation led by the defense minister and including two chiefs of staff, the head of the Intelligence Department, and a representative of the Justice Ministry has been [words indistinct] to the spot and was due to give a detailed report to the president of the Republic before the Council's proceedings resumed.

The Council effectively resumed its proceedings this afternoon at 1500 hours, but nothing has yet been disclosed from the Council, even though rumors say steps have been taken.

Meanwhile, the security situation in Bujumbura town remains chaotic, especially in the areas of Kinama, Kamenge, and Cibitoke where sporadic firing is still heard. People have been panicking in other areas such as (Kanyorka). [passage omitted]

We would add that soldiers and policemen are still present in almost all the areas of the capital and that public transport was at a standstill all day, which, of course, affected activities in Bujumbura.

UN Delegation Begins Fact-Finding Mission

EA2303111694 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in English 1745 GMT 22 Mar 94

[Excerpt] UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali had sent a delegation to Burundi to establish real facts following the attempted military coup of last October and the subsequent massacres. The delegation arrived this morning. It is headed by Ambassador Simeon Ake. In his statement upon arrival at the international airport of Bujumbura, Ambassador Ake said that his delegation will have an exclusively political mission and not a judiciary one.

Second, the mission will examine in close consultation with the Government of Burundi and the UN special representative to Burundi, urgent activities to be done by the United Nations under the auspices of the UN secretary general, in compliance with the statement issued by the chairman of the UN Security Council last 25 November.

During their two or three-week stay to Burundi, the delegation will meet senior government personalities, as well as representatives of security forces, together with representatives of political parties and local organizations which will have expressed the need to meet them. They will also meet with the ambassadors of UN member states, representatives of specialized institutions within the UN system, and other intergovernmental and regional organizations such as the OAU and representatives of nongovernmental organizations. [passage omitted].

Chad

Deby Leaves for Lake Chad Summit in Abuja

AB2203221394 Njamena Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 22 Mar 94

[Text] The eighth summit of heads of state of member countries of the Lake Chad Basin Commission will be held in Abuja, the Nigerian capital. Colonel Idriss Deby, president of the Republic, left Njamena this morning to represent Chad. The head of state is accompanied on this

trip by secretary general at the president's office, (Moise Hahissien); the deputy director of the civil office of the president, (Nagoum Gnamassoum), and the special assistant at the Presidency, (Moumine Hamidou).

Rwanda

RPF: Habyarimana Creating New Obstacles to Peace

EA2203151394 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in Kinyarwanda to Rwanda 0430 GMT 22 Mar 94

[Excerpts] According to the communique that has just been issued by the Presidency after President Habyarimana's meeting with Prime Minister Faustin Twagiramungu, President Habyarimana reportedly informed Faustin Twagiramungu of his readiness to preside over the swearing-in ceremonies on 24 March. However, the communique shows that President Habyarimana has created new obstacles. Among them we can mention those related to the Liberal Party [PL] ministers and the question of the Islamic Democratic Party [PDI] deputies. The other question raised by President Habyarimana is that of the Coalition for the Defense of the Republic [CDR].

Concerning the PL's minister, President Habyarimana is said to have asked Faustin Twagiramungu to continue talks with PL officials so that the justice ministerial post goes to the faction which has five deputies, namely Mugenzi's [PL chairman and Habyarimana ally] faction, claiming that this was agreed at the meeting he chaired on 27 February. Now that President Habyarimana has given an order to Twagiramungu, why does Twagiramungu have to meet PL officials? This clearly means that President Habyarimana is denying Faustin Twagiramungu the freedom of choice that was bestowed on him by the Arusha peace agreement. He is giving him orders on how to select and fill posts. It is worth recalling that President Habyarimana continues to torpedo the peace agreement. The agreement only allows him to preside over the swearing-in ceremonies and not to interfere with what does not concern him. Maybe he believes agreements are still mere pieces of paper.

With regard to deputies, President Habyarimana went too far. In the communique issued by the presidency, President Habyarimana is said to have asked Prime Minister Agathe Uwilingiyimana to ensure that hindrances to the inclusion of the CDR in the National Assembly are removed. What can remove these obstacles? First, the CDR has not signed the political parties' code of ethics. One may recall how the CDR refused to sign that code. It does not even qualify to sign the code since it is against its contents.

Since the signing of the Arusha agreement, the CDR has been promoting division and misunderstanding among Rwandans. In fact it should be banned. However, it will die a natural death since it owes its existence to the dictatorship. Once the dictatorship disappears, the CDR

will disappear because it will have no platform and no audience. Habyarimana, who wants a seat for the CDR in the National Assembly, should remember that we do not need a transition to destroy the country, we need one to build it. He is once again interfering in questions that do not concern him. He is not responsible for the issue of deputies.

The same thing applies to the PDI. Habyarimana has asked Prime Minister Agathe Uwilingiyimana to ensure that the PDI deputy has the support of the party. He wants to do the same thing he is doing in regard to the PL. The candidate who was elected a long time ago [words indistinct] 37 days, would be replaced by Habyarimana with one chosen recently with the help of a small group of his supporters in the PDI. [passage omitted]

President Habyarimana's readiness to preside over the swearing-in ceremonies on 24 March is no different from his readiness to preside over the swearing-in ceremonies on the other dates he suggested. Perhaps he hopes his wishes will be respected through terror. These days he uses terrorism. He showed it in the communique. He said he expressed his dissatisfaction to Faustin Twagiramungu over the bad language used in his address announcing the list of ministers. Judging from the contents of the communique, one wonders whether Habyarimana is really seeking to implement the Arusha agreement or whether he just wants Rwandans' problems to remain. It is clear that he is capable of this. No one will extricate Rwandans from the current situation; they will have to do it themselves.

Prime Minister-Designate on Political Situation

BR2103134994 Brussels LE SOIR in French
21 Mar 94 p 10

[Report on interview with Prime Minister-designate Faustin Twagiramungu by Colette Braeckman; place and date not given: "Rwanda: A Government at Last?"]

[Text] In a serious voice, his eyes fixed on his watch, Faustin Twagiramungu, the prime minister-designate by the Arusha accords, has announced the list of members of the broader-based transitional government that will govern Rwanda for a period of two years prior to elections. "I have decided to take the initiative, to assume my responsibilities," he tells us. "The peace accord must be applied. There has been too much delay. This time, everybody has his back to the wall...."

After reading his statement, the president of the principal opposition party, the Rwandan Democratic Movement, promptly returned home. Like all the country's politicians, he fears assassination. This weekend Rwanda was torn between hope and fear: Hope of finally seeing the country break the political deadlock and acquire a responsible government and fear of renewed violence that would once again block the transition.

This time the countdown will be short: The prime minister-designate has requested the president of the

Republic to set, by 21 March, the date on which he will swear in the new government, which will consist of five ministers from the Patriotic Front. If he does not receive a positive reply by this deadline, Twagiramungu will act to strictly apply the Arusha accords, by the terms of which, if the head of state fails to fulfill his obligations, the prime minister can himself swear in the government with the assistance of the president of the Constitutional Court and the agreement of the outgoing prime minister.

Despite the danger of open and violent confrontation with those who are trying to delay the transition indefinitely, a number of reasons have encouraged Twagiramungu to assume his responsibilities: "I cannot relinquish my rights to found a government in favor of a president of the Republic who interferes in the internal affairs of the parties and seeks to impose those parties which are favorable to him. Also, I have reached an agreement with the parties which were preventing the new government from taking office, the Rwandan Democratic Movement and the Liberal Party."

Twagiramungu has in fact made room for an opposition leader within his own party, namely the former Prime Minister Dismas Nsengiyarenye, and has also acted to settle divisions which were tearing apart the Liberal Party, entrusting the Justice Ministry to a "third man." Aloys Nyuhita belongs neither to the "Hutu" faction, which has close links with the president's party, nor to the "Tutsi" faction, which is accused of being an "objective ally" of the Rwandan Patriotic Front. The question of whether or not the Justice Ministry should be entrusted to a representative of the radical opposition or a member of the Liberal Party linked to the president's party is a crucial one: It is the justice minister who must decide who is responsible for the wave of violence, attacks, and assassinations that have shaken Rwanda over recent years.

After lengthy negotiations, the prime minister-designate thus believes that, for his part, "everything is ready: I have reached an agreement with the different parties, allocated posts in accordance with the representativeness of all the parties, and none of them may claim to have been excluded. The ball is no longer in my court."

Repeated Pressure

Mr. Twagiramungu has spoken out after a week of intense negotiations conducted with all the political parties, including the Patriotic Front, by the Tanzanian foreign minister, who returned home without result but who did exert pressure on the prime minister-designate to move away from entrenchment. "I have the support of the whole international community," Twagiramungu said, "of the Tanzanian facilitator, of the UN representative, who has constantly repeated that by 5 April the Security Council will reconsider the mandate of the blue helmets, and of Western observers. If my list is not accepted by the head of state, it will be clear for all to see who is really responsible for the deadlock."

Will President Habyarimana finally agree to swear in a transitional government in which he has no blocking minority, or will renewed violence, orchestrated by the political militia, once again break out during the next few days? Rwanda has genuinely reached a crossroads: It will either disintegrate into self-destructive violence, as has neighboring Burundi, or it will adhere to the Arusha accords and commit itself to power-sharing between the Hutu majority and the Patriotic Front. "This democratic process, which is facing incredible resistance, is, for Rwanda, a revolution more important than in 1959, because at the end of the road, what we ultimately envisage is national reconciliation, and the creation of a state founded on the rule of law," concluded Twagiramungu, before crossing a capital where, as soon as night falls, the only vehicles on the roads are the jeeps of the Belgian blue helmets.

Kenya

President Moi Opens Third Session of Parliament

EA2203181294 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1300 GMT 22 Mar 94

[Excerpts] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi this afternoon opened the third session of the Seventh Parliament with a renewed call on parliamentarians to conduct themselves honorably both inside and outside Parliament. The president told parliamentarians to use parliamentary time to promote the welfare of their constituents, adding that this could only be done in an atmosphere of tolerance and appreciation of each other's point of view without resorting to violence. Stressing that true democracy can only thrive in an environment of give and take, President Moi urged the members to support each other for the prosperity of this nation.

The president said he expected Kenya African National Union MPs to support motions sponsored by the opposition if they are geared towards the common good of Kenyans. He likewise told the opposition to support government-sponsored motions rather than oppose them for the sake of opposing.

President Moi cited the current famine that has hit most parts of the country as one of the issues that called for a united approach by both the government and the opposition to tackle. He said because of the prolonged drought and harsh economic conditions that have made it difficult for most farmers to purchase required farm inputs, about 5 million Kenyans need food assistance. Noting that a hungry Kenyan cares little about political affiliations, President Moi expressed gratitude to those parliamentarians who had worked with the government to reach out to famine-stricken Kenyans. The president at the same time thanked Kenyans and friendly nations who have responded positively to his appeal for food assistance.

President Moi further pointed out that many Kenyans were faced with economic hardship resulting from the current implementation of the structural adjustment program. He, however, assured Kenyans that the government had developed a safety program to alleviate their suffering. The president told Kenyans that they were free to offer their suggestions aimed at improving their socio-economic status. [passage omitted]

Earlier, President Moi asked the MP's to stand up and observe a minute's silence in memory of the late Oginga Odinga and Dr. Josephat Karanja. [passage omitted]

Somalia

Reconciliation Declaration, Talks Postponed

EA2203191394 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 22 Mar 94

[Text] A ceremony in Nairobi during which Somali's 15 main factions were to present a declaration of national

reconciliation was postponed at the last minute today. Announced by a UN spokesman, the postponement, for which no explanation was given, put the future of UN-sponsored talks in Nairobi into jeopardy. It was the second delay in the meeting, which had originally been planned for last Sunday [20 March] before this too was canceled at the last moment. On Monday, the UN spokesman had high hopes for the planned ceremony, saying it represented a major step forward for Somalia and he was certain it would go ahead.

The faction leaders, including bitter rivals Mohamed Farah Aidid and Ali Mahdi Mohamed, have been engaged in talks in Nairobi for the last eight days.

Aidid Radio Reports U.S. Forces Kill 1, Injure 3

EA2103194694 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT 21 Mar 94

[Text] The U.S. forces stationed at the gate of Afisyoni yesterday at 4:00 P.M. shot at a Toyota vehicle, causing death and injury. The vehicle had left the 1 May estate of Waberi District and was driven by Ali Ahmad Ayanle. Ayanle was accompanied by Hasan Oholow Weheliye and Hasan Hashi Weheliye. Hasan Oholow Weheliye, 30 years old, died there, may God rest his soul in peace. Dhibane Hasan Hashi Weheliye, Ali Ahmad Ayanle, and Asho Umar Mahmud, age 5, who lived on the estate, were injured.

SNA Official Urges Respect for Foreign Troops

EA2203213094 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT 22 Mar 94

[Text] Abdi Hassan Awale Qaybdiid, chairman of the Somali National Alliance (SNA) Higher Committee for Internal Affairs, today delivered a briefing on the general security situation in the SNA-controlled areas. He said security in these areas was good by virtue of SNA supporters discharging their responsibilities towards the Somali people's unity and love of peace. He said: It is important to note the existence of bandit gangs taking advantage of the difficult times in the country to rob and kill Somalis. He called on the bandits to stop causing chaos in Mogadishu, the capital, and in the regions and on the people collectively to counter the bandits.

Abdi Hassan Awale Qaybdiid also said the United States and other forces were about to leave the country at the end of this month. It was now time for the Somali people to decide their destiny. He said: It is our duty to respect the departing forces, as well as other foreigners and foreign journalists, while upholding the Somali people's dignity and rights. Somali people must stop shooting and killing, which is illegal.

He also referred to the formation of SNA district councils which was at an advanced stage and complete in some regions, such as Shabeellaha Hoose and Benaadir.

He said some had been illegally formed by UN Operation in Somalia, but most Somalis realized that was a mistake. By contrast, the other district councils were formed according to the SNA leader's circular of 28 October 1993.

Referring to the confusion at Mogadishu port over taxes, Abdi Qaybdiid said: It is illegal and irrelevant in the absence of [words indistinct] that can guarantee the collection of taxes, adding that no foreign company had the right to levy taxes at Mogadishu port.

On the drought in the central regions, he said: Lack of water and food combined with ill health is killing five to 10 people a day. He appealed to the relief organizations, the Somali people and the international community to help these areas by sending food, water and medicine to save the community which is on the verge of death.

In conclusion, Abdi Hassan Awale Qaybdiid, the chairman of the higher committee for internal affairs, called on the Somali people to reconcile and unite to achieve progress and justice.

Police Strike Forces Removal of Ciskei Government**Pretoria's Assistance Requested***MB2203170294 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1636 GMT 22 Mar 94*

[Text] Bisho, Ciskei March 22 SAPA—The Ciskei government has officially requested South African assistance to maintain control of the homeland. South African ambassador to Ciskei, Mr Piet Goosen, said on Tuesday [22 March] night that a request had been dispatched to Pretoria, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported.

A number of Ciskei policemen on Tuesday embarked on a strike and took at least five officers who they alleged were involved in corruption hostage. They also demanded the arrest of the homeland's commissioner of police.

Police Strike Described*MB2203170894 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1658 GMT 22 Mar 94*

[By Ben MacLennan]

[Text] Bisho, Ciskei March 22 SAPA—Striking Ciskei police set up armed guards at the gates of the Bisho Police College on Tuesday [22 March] night and were breaking out stores of ammunition amid rumours that the South African Internal Stability Division was on its way. The mood was tense.

Some of the strikers have apparently been sent to King William's Town to monitor the arrival of the SAP [South African Police] and then to race back to give their colleagues advance warning.

Earlier a spokesman for the strikers, Sgt S G Hewana, said they would "talk" to the South Africans. "The police will come and talk to us and we will tell them why we are here and they will listen to us."

He said the strikers were holding 15 officers hostage including three brigadiers, two colonels and two captains.

The strikers are also holding hostage the wives of several officers who they have been unable to locate.

Sgt Hewana said the strikers had no grievance against Brig Gqozo but "we want our grievances to be solved."

Earlier strikers released a list of demands which included pension payouts before March 28 and leave gratuities to be handed over to all Ciskei police force members not later than March 24.

All officers in the force allegedly involved in corruption should be immediately suspended, they said. These officers should not be released until the Ciskei attorney general decided whether or not to prosecute them.

A spokesman for the strikers said colleagues had been sent to fetch Police Commissioner Maj-Gen M Noqayi, also suspected by the strikers of corruption. The police commissioner was reportedly seeking refuge at Ciskei leader Brig Gqozo's state house. The strikers said he would be arrested when he was found.

TEC Decides To Replace Gqozo*MB2203175494 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1744 GMT 22 Mar 94*

[Text] Pretoria March 22 SAPA—The Transitional Executive Council [TEC] on Tuesday [22 March] night decided that Ciskei head of state Brig Oupa Gqozo should be replaced by two administrators appointed by the TEC and the South African Government. African National Congress Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa said a TEC team should be sent to Ciskei immediately to relieve Brig Gqozo of his post.

He was supported by government delegate Roelf Meyer. He said the South African Defence Force could become involved in restoring law and order in the territory.

Ciskei representative Mickey Webb said the homeland had requested South African Police and SA Defence Force intervention.

Mr Meyer said a South African Government representative, Foreign Affairs Director General Rusty Evans, should be dispatched to the homeland.

Mr Webb said it was not a hostile takeover. He said Brig Gqozo was in agreement with the move because he wanted to save lives and prevent destruction of property.

He said the Ciskei cabinet should draft a decree giving effect to the TEC's resolution.

Mr Ramaphosa said the Ciskei government had lost control in the homeland. "There is no way Brig Gqozo can begin to reinstate himself as head of the area. It is not out of kindness that he is stepping down."

TEC Chairman Pravin Gordhan said the TEC acknowledged that Brig Gqozo was stepping down.

He said a two-member team from the management committee would be sent to Ciskei. The TEC team would be assisted by Mr Evans as well as trade unionist Philip Dexter and Administration minister Sam de Beer who have been appointed by the TEC to oversee civil service rationalisation.

Mr Webb said Brig Gqozo's proposal that he step down was tabled to the TEC at lunchtime.

Mr Ramaphosa confirmed that the SAP's [South African Police] Internal Stability Unit had been deployed in the homeland and suggested it be withdrawn as there were indications that they would clash with Ciskei government troops.

Military Refuses Orders

MB2203191694 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1903 GMT 22 Mar 94

[Text] Bisho March 22 SAPA—Ciskei's military is, along with striking members of the homeland's police force, reportedly refusing to obey orders. A spokesman for the police strikers, Sgt H J Hewana, said on Tuesday [22 March] night that Ciskei leader Brig Oupa Gqozo had ordered his troops to cordon off the Ciskei police college, commandeered earlier by the strikers, but they had refused. He also said soldiers had informed strikers they would hand over the commissioner of police, Maj Gen M Noqayi.

He was apparently in the homeland's state house and the military said they would wait until he came out and then take him captive.

The striking policemen earlier said they wanted to arrest Gen Noqayi in connection with corruption charges. They have also taken 15 Ciskei police officers hostage.

At 8pm the strikers sent an armed delegation to fetch Gen Noqayi. A member of a delegation that met Brig Gqozo said the Ciskei ruler gave the assurance that none of the strikers would be arrested.

At 7.45PM one of the protest leaders, W/O [Warrant Officer] A K Mfene, asked his colleagues in the college hall to stand up as a token of respect for "all the unnecessary lives" they had taken.

Sgt Hewana said he had heard second-hand reports that SA transitional administrators would be appointed to govern Ciskei. He said strikers would not believe this until they heard it from senior political figures in the Border/Kei region.

The Transitional Executive Council [TEC] on Tuesday night decided that Brig Gqozo should be replaced by two administrators appointed by the TEC and the South African Government.

African National Congress Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa said a TEC team should be sent to Ciskei immediately to relieve Brig Gqozo of his post.

Government TEC representative Roelf Meyer said a South Africa's Foreign Affairs Director General Rusty Evans should be dispatched to the homeland.

The Ciskei's Mickey Webb said it was not a hostile takeover. He said Brig Gqozo was in agreement with the move because he wanted to save lives and prevent destruction of property.

15 Officers Held Hostage

MB2203201294 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1958 GMT 22 Mar 94

[By Ben MacLennan]

[Text] Bisho March 22 SAPA—Striking Ciskei policemen have been told the territory's leader Brig

Oupa Gqozo has stepped down—but have refused to release at 15 police officers they took hostage on Tuesday [22 March]. The news was conveyed to them shortly after 8PM by South Africa's ambassador to Ciskei, Mr Piet Goosen.

Mr Goosen was escorted to a hall at the Bisho police college, where the strikers have been for most of the day, by members of the Border Regional Peace Committee.

He read them a statement issued earlier by Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha. "The administration of Ciskei shall henceforth from tomorrow be by an administrator." He could not divulge the name but "I assure you that you know the gentleman in question...you will have faith in his ability to ensure a clean administration".

He said it was in their interests and that of every citizen of Ciskei in South Africa that they did their best not to contribute to the "very volatile situation that exists".

He pleaded for them to go back to work and asked them to "please" release two seconded South African policemen they were holding hostage.

The hall erupted in jeers and boos.

The appeal for the release was echoed by co-chairman of the peace committee Rev Godfrey Leetso.

Speakers from the floor said angrily that "no-one will leave this door until Brig Oupa Gqozo comes to address us".

A speaker gave the ambassador the assurance the officers would not be harmed.

Another speaker said "the ambassador must go put pressure on Gqozo to come address us tonight if the hostages are to be released here".

Mr Goosen then left for nearby King William's Town saying he would telephone the Ciskei leader and put the proposal to him.

The rest of Bisho was calm.

The Transitional Executive Council [TEC] on Tuesday night decided that Brig Gqozo should be replaced by two administrators appointed by the TEC and the South African Government.

African National Congress Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa said a TEC team should be sent to Ciskei immediately to relieve Brig Gqozo of his post.

Government TEC representative Roelf Meyer said a South Africa's Foreign Affairs Director General Rusty Evans should be dispatched to the homeland.

The Ciskei's Mickey Webb said it was not a hostile takeover. He said Brig Gqozo was in agreement with the move because he wanted to save lives and prevent destruction of property.

SADF on Full Alert Along Border*MB2203202894 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2104 GMT 22 Mar 94**[Report by Michel Schnehage]*

[Text] Pretoria Mar 22 SAPA—South African Defence Force [SADF] troops will be stationed on full alert along the Ciskei border with immediate effect, Minister of Defence Kobie Coetsee announced on Tuesday [22 March] night. Mr Coetsee said: "In view of the unrest and prevailing conditions in Ciskei it has been decided to place SADF troops on the basis of readiness at the Ciskei.

"These troops could be deployed swiftly and on short notice inside the Ciskei to calm the situation," Mr Coetsee said.

Defence Ministry spokesman Das Herbst stressed that the troops would only be placed along the border and would not be deployed inside the homeland.

The move follows requests from former Ciskei military leader Brig Oupa Gqozo that the South African Government and the Transitional Executive Council take over the administration of Ciskei. Brig Gqozo formally stepped down on Tuesday.

Gqozo Placed Under House Arrest*MB2303060194 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 0500 GMT 23 Mar 94*

[Text] The former Ciskeian military leader, Brigadier Oupa Gqozo, has been placed under house arrest by the Ciskeian Defense Force.

The homeland's commissioner of police, Major General Manyane Noqayi, has been taken hostage by striking policemen and is being held along with about 30 of his officers at the police college in Bisho. A spokesman for the striking policemen said Brigadier Gqozo would be taken to the Bisho Independence Stadium this morning to address the armed forces. The estimated 3,000 policemen who commandeered the police college said earlier that they would only accept the fact that Brigadier Gqozo had resigned if he informed them in person. The policemen, whose ranks were bolstered by Ciskeian soldiers who refused an order to surround the college, are sticking to their demands before releasing the hostages. The demands include pension payouts and an investigation into corruption among senior police officers.

Earlier, Brigadier Gqozo resigned and asked that South Africa take over the administration of Ciskei. South African minister of defense, Mr. Kobie Coetsee, said SADF [South African Defense Force] troops along the border with Ciskei have been put on standby in case they were needed to be deployed in Ciskei. The number of hostages being held by the striking policemen has grown to 42, and includes five women. A spokesman for the striking policemen said they had asked the ANC [African

National Congress] to send marshals to protect businesses and government buildings in Ciskei. He said they did not want a repeat of the disruption which had occurred in Bophuthatswana.

The Transitional Executive Council [TEC] has decided that two administrators should be appointed to run Ciskei. The council would appoint one administrator and the government the other. The TEC said that the administrators would be assisted by the chief secretary of NEHAWU [National Education, Health and Allied Workers Union], the director general of foreign affairs, and the minister for administration.

The policemen on strike are demanding that their pensions be paid out and that steps be taken against administrative corruption.

Gqozo Discusses Situation*MB2303061094 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in
English 0500 GMT 23 Mar 94*

[Excerpts] [Announcer Suzette Pockock] South African troops have been stationed on full alert along the Ciskei border. This is the word from Defense Minister Kobie Coetsee. However, according to a Defense Ministry spokesman, these troops will not be deployed inside the homeland. This move follows requests from former Ciskei military leader Brigadier Oupa Gqozo that the South African Government and the Transitional Executive Council [TEC] take over administration of the territory. Ciskei's chief representative at the TEC, Mr. Mickey Webb, made the announcement of Brig. Gqozo's voluntary release of the reins of power to that body last night.

Matters came to a head in the Ciskei yesterday when striking policemen took officers hostage in the capital, Bisho. The strikers demanded that Brig. Gqozo address them. However, the former leader said he saw little point in speaking to the men after his resignation. Last night South Africa's ambassador to Ciskei, Mr. Piet Goosen, spoke to the strikers. The border chairman of the ANC [African National Congress], Mr. Smuts Ngonyama, also spoke to the policemen in the early hours of this morning. For the latest in the eastern Cape, it's over to James Barkhuizen.... But I believe we don't have that link at the moment. James has confirmed this morning that Brig. Gqozo was under house arrest. [passage omitted]

Well, we have that link now with James Barkhuizen in Ciskei, who is in Ciskei at the moment, and apparently in Brig. Oupa Gqozo's house. Good morning, James. What can you tell us?

[Barkhuizen] Good morning. I'm in the brigadier's house, Brig. Oupa Gqozo's house. Brig. Gqozo didn't speak to me up until now, but people working for Brig. Gqozo—I can't confirm whether they are bodyguards or defense force members; they wouldn't say, but they are at the house—they say that we must correct the earlier

report on the news. The brigadier is allowed to go anywhere. He is not, I repeat, he is not—according to these people—he's not under house arrest. The brigadier himself is next to me now. I wonder, Brigadier, would you please speak? It's live on air. Brigadier, can you please explain the situation?

[Gqozo] Yes. Hello.

[Pockock] Good morning, Brigadier. What can you tell us?

[Gqozo] Suzette, I'm definitely not under house arrest as it was reported in the news earlier.

[Pockock] What is the position?

[Gqozo] The position is that since I have announced yesterday that I'm retiring, I think that has caused a little bit of confusion, and the soldiers received it with mixed feelings. They are definitely outraged that I could just resign like that, when they thought there was nothing really worth the effort. They didn't want me to resign, but I've told them that it is just a matter of resigning 2 weeks earlier. I would have had to resign, anyway, after 27 April.

[Pockock] Now what is the position of the strikers at the moment?

[Gqozo] The strikers are still holding those people hostage, but I promised them yesterday that I would talk to them at 7.30 today.

[Pockock] And what will you be saying to them?

[Gqozo] Well, basically I'd like them to release the officers, to go back to work, and let us wait for the TEC people and some officials from foreign affairs to come and discuss the future of this territory.

[Pockock] Now we believe that a woman and a child are being held hostage. Is that correct?

[Gqozo] I'm not yet sure where the woman and the child have been taken to, but I was told yesterday night that the acting commissioner of police's wife and child have been abducted from the house, although no one was certain where exactly they were taken to.

[Pockock] Now what exactly do the strikers want? What are their demands?

[Gqozo] This is what is making me totally frustrated, Suzette. They say they want their pensions paid out now, and you know, it's very impossible. So such impossible demands led me to believe that this was just an excuse to try and do another Bop [Bophuthatswana] on Ciskei, and I thought that the best way to avoid it and to avoid that any losses of life and any destruction of property would be for me to step down before something happened that has happened in Bophuthatswana. I don't think it's worth it. If people would like to have a change of government or a change of scene, I think it's better that we act and preempt that by acting wisely. In this case, I

thought that retiring from office and getting the South African Government and the TEC to already put an administration which would ensure that all these grievances are answered, would be the best. I don't think at this moment I've got any power to grant leave gratuities, I've got no power to grant the people all the assurances that they want about their future in a future government.

[Pockock] Now, Brigadier, one last question. What is the mood of the people in Bisho this morning?

[Gqozo] Very cool. I think the whole night was very quiet and very cool. There is absolutely nothing that shows any excitement or extraordinary activities. Everybody is happy and everybody is waiting to hear what will unfold today.

[Pockock] Brig Gqozo, thanks very much for speaking to us this morning.

Bisho Erupts Into 'Chaos'

MB2303070594 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 0630 GMT 23 Mar 94

[Text] [Announcer Norma Odendaal] We have James Barkhuizen on the telephone again to bring us up to date on the latest situation in Ciskei. James:

[Barkhuizen] Norma, from a quiet Bisho everything has suddenly erupted into chaos. People are out on the streets, the whole of Bisho is filled with people carrying placards and shouting slogans. Earlier when I was at Brigadier Gqozo's house I was forced by his bodyguards—at least six of them, all armed—I was forced to call Television News in the earlier bulletin and to say Brigadier Gqozo was not under house arrest. When I had reported that, the bodyguards brought the brigadier into the room to speak with you on the telephone. It was a very tense situation. Later I left, and at the gate, when I was leaving the palace, a Ciskei Defense Force member, a corporal, told me that he was going to search my car because Brig. Gqozo must not be allowed to escape under any circumstances. Shortly after that Brig. Gqozo was taken out through the palace gates under guard. I waited for them at the Ciskei police college where the strike has been under way since yesterday, and where the hostages are being held. Brig. Gqozo wanted to speak with Ciskeian police force members in small groups at the college. On his arrival at the gates he was led into an ambush. No shots were fired, but people armed and in Casspirs [armored vehicle] and other vehicles surrounded his own armored vehicle and his bodyguards. One cannot tell whether the bodyguards themselves led him into the ambush, whether they are part of the plot, or whether they have also now been arrested. But they were taken back from the police college under armed guard in a convoy, back through Bisho and out to the Bisho stadium, where the Bisho massacre took place in 1992. Civil servants, Ciskei Defense Force and Police Force members have all gathered in the stadium. They

are demanding to hear Brig. Gqozo. That is the situation at the moment. I will have to leave for the stadium now to see what happens there.

[Odendaal] Thank you very much, James.

Foreign Minister: Situation Explosive

MB2303112194 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 23 Mar 94

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, says the situation in Ciskei is explosive and that violence could erupt at any moment. In an interview with our political news staff Mr. Botha said there were fears for the life of former Ciskei military leader, Brigadier Oupa Gqozo. He said the South African Defense Force had been deployed and was on full alert to intervene if necessary. The South African ambassador to Ciskei, Mr. Piet Goosen, has been appointed interim administrator until the TEC [Transitional Executive Council] appoints two administrators to take over the running of the homeland. A crowd of about 8,000 people has gathered at the stadium at Bisho to be addressed by Brigadier Gqozo. Brigadier Gqozo was supposed to be at the stadium at 1100 but didn't arrive.

A delegation of the Transitional Executive Council which has arrived in King William's Town will decide later if Brigadier Gqozo will address the people at the stadium.

Police Release Hostages

MB2303111894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1108 GMT 23 Mar 94

[Report by B. MacLennan]

[Text] Bisho March 23 SAPA—Hostages who had been held by armed men at the Ciskei police college in Bisho had all been released by late on Wednesday [23 March] morning, witnesses said. They added some of those who had been held hostage were seen at Bisho stadium later Wednesday as former military ruler Brig Oupa Gqozo arrived to address cheering police rebels. It was not immediately clear if the brigadier was being held under arrest by the rebels. Witnesses said the former military ruler was travelling in a blacked-out armoured vehicle.

Meanwhile, the Transitional Executive Council task force charged with setting up an interim administration in Ciskei arrived in the capital Bisho on Wednesday. At the lunch hour, task force members were huddled in talks with South African [SA] Ambassador Piet Goosen at the SA Embassy.

De Klerk Comments on Situation

MB2303122794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1158 GMT 23 Mar 94

[Report by J. Saunders]

[Text] Queenstown March 23 SAPA—State President F. W. de Klerk on Wednesday [23 March] said the potential for violence in the Ciskei could not be ruled out. "We have a large crowd at one of the stadiums demanding Brig (Oupa) Gqozo's presence. Brig Gqozo said he is not going. There is a volatile situation there but we have taken steps to defuse the situation if this volatility erupts. We are on the scene and are absolutely willing and able to protect South Africa's interests and, of course, the interests of the Ciskei," he said at a press conference in the border town of Queenstown.

At least 20 South African Defence Force armoured vehicles were parked on the outskirts of the town as Mr de Klerk spoke.

Gqozo Fails To Arrive at Rally

MB2303122194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1207 GMT 23 Mar 94

[Report by Ben MacLennan]

[Text] Bisho March 23 SAPA—Confusion reigned at Bisho stadium on Wednesday [23 March] where by 1 PM Ciskei's former ruler Brig Oupa Gqozo had still not arrived to address security force members and other civil servants. Striking Ciskei police force members said the defence force, which now controlled Brig Gqozo's movements, was refusing to bring him to the stadium unless his safety was guaranteed. The army was unhappy with the large number of African National Congress [ANC] supporters who had occupied much of the stadium's grandstand and had been singing and dancing there since early morning.

In nearby King William's Town, a Transitional Executive Council Task force was having discussion on Wednesday afternoon with South Africa's ambassador to Ciskei, Mr Piet Goosen, on a strategy for dealing with the territory now that Brig Gqozo was no longer in control. It is understood ANC Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa is also attending the meeting.

The meeting at the Bisho stadium was originally scheduled to start at 7.30 AM. By midday, a steady stream of people was leaving the stadium as members of the police, prisons and defence force argued about what should happen next. At one point, the entire prisons contingent went behind the grandstand to caucus. Attempts by police spokesmen to address the crowd were shouted down by ANC supporters.

Botha Names Joint Administrators

MB2303134194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1333 GMT 23 Mar 94

[Text] Pretoria March 23 SAPA—South African Ambassador to Ciskei Mr Pieter van Rensburg Goosen and the Rev Bongani Blessing Finca were on Wednesday [23 March] named joint administrators of Ciskei. Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha, in a statement on behalf of the government and the Transitional Executive Council

[TEC], said the appointments followed a request on Tuesday by Ciskei leader Brig Oupa Gqozo for an interim administration to take over the running of the territory.

The government had taken into account that Brig Gqozo's government no longer exercised effective governmental control in Ciskei. The government and the management committee of the Executive Council appealed to all sectors of Ciskei society to lend their full support to the joint administrators, refrain from violence, return to their daily functions and tasks, and accept that all state employees would retain their pensions, salaries and positions.

Lebowa Asks TEC To Assume Control of Finances

MB2203204794 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 22 Mar 94

[Text] The Lebowa government has appealed to the TEC [Transitional Executive Council] to take over financial control of the homeland. Chief Minister Nelson Ramodike said, in a statement this afternoon, that the tension between his government and the Department of Regional and Land Affairs, which controls the finances of the region, was the cause of the collapse of services. Thirty-thousand striking civil servants have virtually crippled the Lebowa government. The situation came to a head today when members of the police force began a sit-in. They said they had been promised salary increases which never materialized. Isolated incidents of violence have also been reported, and at least three government vehicles were set alight in Seshego.

SAP Keeping Eye on Security Situation

MB2303115494 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 23 Mar 94

[Text] The South African Police [SAP] have not received any instructions to move into Lebowa.

This was said by the regional commissioner of police in the far northern Transvaal, Major General Nick van Rensburg, following reports that senior police officers had been chased out of their offices at Lebowa-gomo by striking policemen this morning. General van Rensburg said the SAP was ready to respond to any situation if needed. Meanwhile, Lebowa policemen have reportedly drawn all the available LM-5 automatic rifles and ammunition from the Lebowa quartermaster, raising concerns about the security situation in the region. It was not known if the policemen had any other weapons in their possession.

Troops Block Demonstrators

MB2303135394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1335 GMT 23 Mar 94

[Text] Lebowa-gomo March 23 SAPA—Six troop carriers with soldiers stopped marchers from entering government buildings at Lebowa-gomo in Lebowa on

Wednesday [22 March], SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported. This followed an uprising by non-commissioned police officers in Lebowa earlier in the day during which senior officers were evicted from their offices and the police complex occupied. According to the radio report, two senior agriculture officers were being held hostage by marchers.

Azapo Urges Overthrow of Remaining 'Dummy Structures'

MB2303135294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1338 GMT 23 Mar 94

[Text] Johannesburg March 23 SAPA—The Azanian People's Organisation [Azapo] on Wednesday [23 March] urged blacks to continue their "revolutionary campaigns against the remaining dummy structures and puppets in the so-called bantustan and tricameral administrations".

An Azapo statement expressed the organisation's "salutation to black people in the Eastern Cape for having forced once more another puppet dictator, Mr (Brig) Oupa Gqozo, out of power". Brig Gqozo was the leader of Ciskei. The statement continued: "The brave and relentless efforts of black people against (Brig) Oupa Gqozo's administration vindicates Azapo's longstanding position that our people have never accepted the bantustan and tricameral system and its puppet leaders."

Azapo called on blacks to celebrate their victories in forcing Brig Gqozo and Bophuthatswana leader Mr Lucas Mangope out of power. "Azapo also calls upon black people to defend and protect their revolutionary gains by rejecting all attempts by the illegitimate (President F W) de Klerk regime and its advisory body (Transitional Executive Council) to install yet another of its white functionaries or lackeys to administer the already discredited bantustan or tricameral structures as they have done in the so-called Bophuthatswana. Azapo further appeals to black people to struggle more than ever before not only to ensure the collapse of the puppet administrators but also to ensure that the (Mr) de Klerk regime is overthrown to usher in a new and democratic socialist republic of Azania."

Denies Distributing Pamphlet

MB2303080994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2111 GMT 22 Mar 94

[Text] Johannesburg Mar 22 SAPA—The Azanian People's Organisation [Azapo] says a bogus pamphlet calling for the killing of white people is being distributed in the name of the organisation at railway stations in Umlazi, kwaMashu, on the Natal south coast and other areas in Natal. The pamphlet, a copy of which was sent to SAPA on Tuesday [22 March], reads: "Whiteman, with your lying tongue you stole our land, enslaved us, jailed us, tortured us, killed us. Now the time has come for us to take revenge. You will now cry tears of blood for your past actions".

Another pamphlet being distributed under Azapo's name reads: "Whiteman! We don't care who you are, who you work for, what party you belong to, you are the people's enemy. You must die! Viva Azapo viva".

Azapo said in a statement on Tuesday it rejected the pamphlets "with the contempt it deserves. Azapo distances itself from the pamphlet because it does not emanate from the organisation nor any of its formations. The bogus nature of the pamphlet is thereby proving that this is the dirty tricks and work of sinister forces who want to create an excuse for attacking Azapo members because of the organisation's unwavering commitment to expose and fight against a sell-out political settlement."

The organisation was alerted to the distribution of the pamphlet by the South African Rail Commuter Corporation.

ANC, IFP Finalize Arrangements on Mediation

*MB2203152994 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1518 GMT 22 Mar 94*

[Text] Ulundi Mar 22 SAPA—Delegations of the African National Congress [ANC] and the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] met in Johannesburg on Tuesday [22 March] to finalise arrangements regarding the issue of international mediation. ANC President Nelson Mandela and IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi agreed on mediation at a meeting in Durban three weeks ago.

A joint statement issued by both parties on Tuesday said: "An international mediation effort was agreed upon during the meeting between Mr Mandela and Dr Buthelezi. The purpose of the mediation is to seek a constitutional settlement between the parties."

It added both parties had agreed on the names of the mediators as well as the terms of reference.

"It was further agreed that mediation should begin as soon as possible, and both parties have indicated their readiness to commence mediation at the earliest possible date."

The statement added that the co-chairpersons of the ANC/IFP joint committee on international mediation will brief the South African Government on progress made.

Kissinger To Head Commission

*MB2303133794 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1326 GMT 23 Mar 94*

[By political correspondent Pierre Claassen]

[Text] Cape Town March 23 SAPA—Former US Secretary of State and Nobel Peace Laureate Henry Kissinger and British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington will serve on a mediation commission to settle the kwaZulu/Natal constitutional dispute.

Senior negotiation sources confirmed on Wednesday [23 March] that Mr Kissinger would head the commission which must decide on the federalist content of the new transitional constitution. It is understood that the commission would comprise four men, the other two being from the USA and India.

The same sources said that agreement had been reached between the two disputing parties—the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] and ANC [African National Congress]—that they would abide by the decision of the mediators.

It was also agreed that if the mediators ruled in favour of the IFP, it could lead to a postponement of the April 27 election.

The ANC and IFP agreed to mediation on the issue of federalism which the IFP claims is not present in the interim constitution. It is demanding more regional powers for the provinces and a greater measure of independence from the central government.

Mr Kissinger shared the Nobel Peace Prize with his north Vietnamese negotiation counterpart for securing the agreement for the US withdrawal from Vietnam, thus ending the Vietnam War. Lord Carrington was the central mediator in the Lancaster House negotiations which brought about the end of Rhodesian UDI [Unilateral Declaration of Independence] and the war for the liberation of Zimbabwe.

De Klerk Rules Out IFP Election Participation

*MB2203142694 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1338 GMT 22 Mar 94*

[Report by J. Saunders and D. Issacson]

[Text] Port Elizabeth March 22 SAPA—The point of no return had been reached and the election must now take place without the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP], State President F W de Klerk said on Tuesday [22 March]. Outlining his most recent approach to IFP President Mangosuthu Buthelezi, he told a press conference in Port Elizabeth he had mooted the possibility of the IFP contesting the election in the kwaZulu/Natal region.

By not fighting the national election, the IFP could still register its opposition to the interim constitution. The IFP had rejected his suggestion, Mr de Klerk said. "The point of no return has been reached. The matter must be settled democratically in the election."

Contingency arrangements were in place if violence erupted in kwaZulu, but he said there was no plan to destabilise the territory.

Asked if the Transitional Executive Council [TEC] might take over the kwaZulu administration, Mr de Klerk replied: "The TEC as such is having trouble administering itself."

He added: "The government retains the duty to see that there will be good governance throughout the republic."

NP Announces Draft Plan To Accommodate Zulu King

MB2303150794 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 23 Mar 94

[From the "Channel Africa Report" program]

[Text] South Africa's National Party [NP] has prepared a draft constitution for Natal which makes provision for Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini and the aspirations of his followers. Its details will be made public within two weeks. Peet Scott reports:

[Begin recording] [Scott] The announcement of the NP's draft constitution was made by the party's leader in Natal, Mr. George Bartlett, in Durban. Mr. Bartlett said a copy of the draft had been handed to IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

[Bartlett] Draft copies have been given to the chief minister, and at a recent meeting in Pretoria with the state president and King Goodwill Zwelithini I quoted from this document, and as a result of that I gave him a copy, so the king also has a copy of this document. As I say, we're ready, at the drop of a hat, to start negotiating on a constitution for this province, and we will make this document public in a week or two.

[Scott] Mr. Bartlett said the NP would also be willing to negotiate with other parties on the contents of the document. He said the NP had done everything possible to accommodate the IFP and the Zulu monarchy, so as to get the IFP to participate in the election, but that they have had no success up until now. He made another appeal to the IFP to reconsider its stance. If it did not, an all-out effort would be made to secure the vote from its supporters.

[Bartlett] Should the IFP not respond to our appeal to participate in this election, we make an urgent appeal to all IFP supporters to throw their weight behind President de Klerk and the NP, so as to stop the [South African] Communist Party [SACP] and the ANC [African National Congress] from controlling our province.

[Scott] At the same time Mr. Bartlett appealed to both the IFP and the ANC-SACP alliance not to stoke the fires of violence and confrontation in the province. But what if people are prevented from voting in kwaZulu? Surely it is the duty of the government to ensure that the democratic voting process is not interfered with. [Home Affairs Minister] Mr. Danie Schutte said the government had contingency plans in case there was large-scale disruption of the election, but that these would only be used as a last resort. [end recording]

ANC Announces Mass Action Campaign in Natal

MB2303142894 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 23 Mar 94

[From the "Channel Africa Report" program]

[Text] The African National Congress [ANC] has announced that it will begin a mass action campaign on Friday [25 March] to demand free political activity in South Africa's Natal-kwaZulu region. ANC spokesman (Sbhu Ndebele):

[Ndebele] The mass action is intended to mobilize all the people who want to resolve their issues, political issues, in Natal through elections. It will mobilize and demonstrate to the people of Natal (?that) it's only a small minority in Natal that is against elections, and indeed in the whole country we have seen that out of the 26 parties that were at the World Trade Center, only two parties today remain that are opposed to the election—namely, the Conservative Party [CP] with its AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] counterpart, with the CP in Natal having pulled out of the nonelectioneering CP, and the IFP. Those are the only two parties that are left today.

What is worrying us about the IFP is that it is doing what even the Conservative Party is not doing. The Conservative Party is not going on to hold election venues preventing other parties, but the IFP has prevented us twice now in Umlazi and kwaMashu from using stadiums that we were entitled to use. So it is that development that is actually very, very worrying in South Africa—in Natal. Whoever wants peace will have to support this form of action.

[Correspondent Gary Govindsamy] What if there's resistance to the march on Friday?

[Ndebele] Well, there has been resistance to the struggle led by the ANC since the 50's. The ANC has got the capacity to overcome that.

[Govindsamy] Will this be another situation like that in Bophuthatswana in Ulundi?

[Ndebele] Not exactly. Two situations are not the same. Bophuthatswana, though it was not recognized by the whole world, was as a matter of law recognized by the South African Government and it was recognized in South African law as independent. That is why we saw extraordinary measures being taken there. KwaZulu is part of the South African law. It is not regarded as independent. But on April the 27th the constitution of 1993 will come into operation at midnight, and that constitution does not recognize any of the self-governing states, including kwaZulu or any of the so-called independent bantustans—Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, and so forth. So there's no need for the ANC in Natal to be mobilizing their energies to go and overthrow the Legislative Assembly of Ulundi when that assembly won't be there on April 27.

IEC Representatives in Ulundi for Talks

*MB2303073894 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2323 GMT 22 Mar 94*

[Text] Durban March 22 SAPA—Representatives of the Independent Electoral Commission [IEC] led by Vice-Chairman Dikgang Moseneke travelled to Ulundi on Tuesday [22 March] for discussions with kwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi and Zulu King Goodwill Zwelethini, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports.

The talks, which are to be held over two days, will deal with guarantees for free political activity in kwaZulu. Mr Moseneke told reporters that he was keenly aware of the need for an urgent solution to the political problems of kwaZulu/Natal if further bloodshed was to be avoided.

TEC Takes Steps To Ensure Fair Elections

*MB2203170394 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1611 GMT 22 Mar 94*

[By Patrick Bulger]

[Text] Pretoria March 22 SAPA—The Transitional Executive Council [TEC] on Tuesday [22 March] took preliminary steps to bring kwaZulu into the April election. The TEC management committee was mandated to take whatever steps it felt were necessary to ensure free and fair elections in the territory.

The TEC passed the resolution after being presented with a report alleging kwaZulu government and kwaZulu Police [KZP] complicity in hit squad activity. The report, compiled by attorneys Fink Haysom and Howard Varney and the SAP's [South African Police] Col Ivor Human, recommended the KZP be brought under South African Police jurisdiction ahead of the April 27 election.

Although the TEC decided on no specific or immediate steps, the report's conclusions will help inform management committee members of the steps believed to be necessary to ensure a free and fair election in Natal. It calls on the kwaZulu administration to co-operate with all electoral organs, the South African Government and with civil service rationalisation.

It also recommends indemnity be considered for police officers who have information on hit squad activities.

The investigations team began its work in December after a Goldstone Commission report said hit squads were probably operating in Natal/kwaZulu.

Investigators heard evidence ranging from KZP involvement in hit squad activity to the involvement of the department of the chief minister of kwaZulu, Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the report said.

"The pattern which emerges from the evidence is obvious and repetitive. It repeatedly refers to certain

individuals and similarly reveals a clear pattern with regard to the response by the kwaZulu Police to hit squad activity."

It notes that "hit squad activity in Natal and particularly in the area of jurisdiction of the KZP is rife. The number of deaths caused by these hit squads is unquantifiable but would represent a significant proportion of those who have died in political violence in kwaZulu and natal." The report said some of the hit squad activities could be associated with people who underwent training in the Caprivi Strip in 1986 and who now operated within the KZP. These trainees had later been trained by the SAP and deployed in the Pietermaritzburg area.

It said some officials of the Inkatha Freedom Party and employees of a kwaZulu government department were implicated in hit squad activity.

Victims included members of the African National Congress and KZP policemen perceived to be disloyal to the IFP.

There was evidence that investigations were being hampered by the "highest echelons of the KZP".

"The task group is satisfied that there are linkages and connections between different elements engaged in gun running and hit squad activity inside and outside the security forces, both in the Transvaal and Natal."

It recommends a single unified investigative team assisted by international figures and that the Caprivi trainees be transferred from active policing.

"We recommend further the immediate cessation of the issue and distribution of all firearms, including semi-automatic weapons from or through the department of the chief minister of kwaZulu."

Finally, it recommends that the KZP give exact details of steps it intends implementing to prevent hit squad activities in the run-up to the elections and the possible revocation of the authority of the kwaZulu government to establish its own police force.

IFP Wants TEC Member Subpoenaed on ANC-SACP Document

*MB2303082094 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 0500 GMT 23 Mar 94*

[Text] The IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] has called on the Goldstone Commission to subpoena Transitional Executive Council [TEC] member Pravin Gordhan.

The IFP said it would like him to reveal the identity of the author of an alleged ANC [African National Congress]-SACP [South African Communist Party] document outlining a plan for the overthrow of the kwaZulu government. The IFP said it believed that Mr. Gordhan, a member of the SACP, had seen the document. It alleged that a recent statement by him calling for TEC intervention in kwaZulu was in line with the strategy set

out in the document for the destabilization of kwaZulu. Earlier, the Goldstone Commission said it would ask the IFP for details of the allegations to enable it to conduct a full inquiry.

Confirming that he had received a copy of the document, Mr. Justice Goldstone said that if the IFP was unable or unwilling to furnish the information it should indicate the action it wanted the commission to take.

Kriel, Police Commissioner To Decide Generals' Fate

*MB2203190094 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1758 GMT 22 Mar 94*

[Text] Pretoria Mar 22 SAPA—Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel and the commissioner of police are expected to decide soon on the fate of three senior police officers under investigation by the Goldstone Commission in connection with alleged third force activities. A government spokesman said on Tuesday [22 March] Police Commissioner Gen Johan van der Merwe had the authority to withdraw the officers from service, but the commissioner had decided to consult the officers before taking a decision.

"Depending on the outcome of this procedure, the minister of law and order might have to consider the possibility of suspending the officers concerned," the spokesman said in a statement.

President F W de Klerk put the three officers, Deputy Commissioner Lt-Gen Basie Smit, Police Intelligence Chief Maj-Gen Krappies Engelbrecht and Lt-Gen Johan le Roux on paid leave last week after the Goldstone Commission released an interim report on the matter.

The government meanwhile spelt out on Tuesday the grounds on which Mr de Klerk decided to put the three officers on paid leave, and two of the police generals said they had written to Mr de Klerk seeking clarification on the matter.

The government spokesman said, apart from the contents of the Goldstone report, Mr de Klerk had also considered the national interest, including the interests of the police and the legitimacy of the further investigation into the allegations. Mr de Klerk had also found it desirable that police officers should be withdrawn from service if serious allegations were made against them in the findings of a judicial inquiry.

But "the (police) commissioner has the authority to withdraw officers from service with full pay, which would give practical effect to the state president's decision," the statement said.

"He (Police Commissioner Gen van der Merwe) has, subsequently, advised the state president that this step must be carried out in interaction with the officers concerned and that he will soon complete his consultations with them in this regard.

As the government made the announcement, Gen Smit and Gen le Roux said they had not been placed on mandatory leave by Mr de Klerk, adding they considered themselves still in the service of the SA Police. They said in a joint statement that after seeking legal advice they had written to the state president requesting clarification on:

- who took the decision to suspend the three generals;
- the exact content of the decision and what it entailed; and,
- on whose authority the decision had been taken, and what grounds it was based on.

The two generals claimed Mr de Klerk had informed them that he had not placed them on immediate mandatory leave, but that he had decided they should be temporarily "withdrawn from service".

According to the generals' statement, Mr de Klerk informed them that he did not have the power to permanently withdraw them and that the power to do so lay with the commissioner of police.

Mr de Klerk informed the men that in the past the decision to withdraw officers from duty had been taken after negotiation "between the parties involved". The generals said such negotiation had not taken place by Tuesday.

Gen Smit and Gen le Roux said they were therefore still "fully" in the service of the South African Police, and in light of Mr de Klerk's reply to them, legal action in this regard would not be taken.

Both generals denied any allegations they had acted improperly and demanded a public investigation be held to address the "rumours" and vague allegations contained in Judge Goldstone's preliminary report.

The generals said they would both co-operate with any inquiry which may follow, adding their only demand was that the normal principles of justice be applied and that no person be found guilty and convicted based on untested and vague allegations "as contained in the Goldstone report". Both men expressed their "disappointment" at the way the issue was dealt with considering the implication it could have on their careers and on the morale of the SA Police.

In its preliminary report the Goldstone Commission said on Friday it had heard evidence implicating three police generals in third force activity aimed at fomenting violence and destabilising the country. The report said an investigation was underway into alleged gun running to kwaZulu.

Kriel Not To Resign Over Report

*MB2303074194 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2257 GMT 22 Mar 94*

[Report by Lorraine Braid]

[Text] Oudtshoorn March 22 SAPA—Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel has appealed for calm from everyone after the release of the shock Goldstone Commission interim report concerning three police generals' alleged involvement in gun smuggling.

"I am asking for everyone to be calm, including the generals and the SAP [South African Police], because the ANC [African National Congress] is using this opportunity to try and cut our throats," he told about 500 people in the Oudtshoorn Civic Centre on Tuesday [22 March] night. "Don't let us be guilty of a hearing and sentence without tested evidence. The Goldstone report shocked the SAP and myself, because everything Mr Justice Richard Goldstone says in his report is diametrically opposed to the policies of the National Party [NP] and State President F.W. de Klerk. When Mr de Klerk received the report, I was with him and he had no other choice but to act the way he did."

Mr Kriel said if the accusations contained in the commission's interim report had been ignored, the government would have been accused of a cover-up and would have placed the SA Police in an even weaker position. It was of cardinal importance to get to the truth as soon as possible.

Mr Kriel said it was on his recommendations that an international investigating team be appointed—in the interest of the SAP. The result of the investigation has to be above suspicion of any cover-up, he said.

"The report should be handled as soon as possible because of the paranoia of the ANC and Democratic Party to prove the SAP is a bunch of criminals. The investigation must restore people's trust in the SAP."

Mr Kriel said the Goldstone Commission interim report showed up painful shortcomings in the whole commission system in South Africa. "I am not blaming Mr Justice Goldstone but the system lends itself to things not going right. People get a report based on untested evidence and allegations which are made public and then, people are tried in the media and not in court. That is wrong."

He said the weakness of commission's report was that people's careers were also ruined, adding that he was also not blaming Mr Justice Goldstone because he had to carry out the procedure. Mr Kriel said he was also not blaming President de Klerk who had to make a decision. "I am sorry for the victims of such a system. I think it should be the responsibility of a government of national unity to see that a better commission system is introduced, where evidence is tested according to legal practice."

Mr Kriel said he would not resign because of the report. "Any cabinet is appointed or fired by the state president. I will not resign if the ANC demands it, or over a report not yet tested in a court of law."

De Klerk: 10 Generals in Gun-Running Probe Withdrawn

*MB2303121894 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1205 GMT 23 Mar 94*

[Report by J. Saunders]

[Text] Queenstown March 23 SAPA—State President F. W. de Klerk on Wednesday [23 March] announced that 10 generals implicated in the Goldstone Commission report into gun running had been withdrawn from service without loss of privileges. He told a press conference in the border town of Queenstown: "They won't work... They will just become inactive."

The 10 included Maj-Gen "Krappies" Englebrecht. The others would be named later on Wednesday, Mr de Klerk added. Generals Basie Smit and Johan le Roux have since their implication in gun running sought legal advice. There had been negotiations on their withdrawal from service and a decision was expected on Thursday morning.

Mr de Klerk said if those negotiations did not lead to the generals' withdrawal, following laid down procedures, Minister of Law and Order Mr Hernus Kriel would suspend them.

Officer Denies Being 'Third Force' Informant

*MB2303101094 Pretoria Radio Pretoria in Afrikaans
0530 GMT 23 Mar 94*

[Text] A police officer, Captain Kobus Chappies Kloppe, who has been identified by police sources as the informer known as Q who alleged the involvement of three police generals in a so-called third force, has denied being the person involved. This is according to an English-language morning newspaper. The paper quotes him as saying he will deny that he is Q, and that he will also deny all allegations against him. However, police sources maintain that it is Captain Kloppe who provided the information. Captain Kloppe says it is irresponsible of these sources to make him the scapegoat, and of newspapers to publish his name.

TEC Decides All Prisoners To Be Allowed To Vote

*MB2203173794 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1724 GMT 22 Mar 94*

[Text] Pretoria March 22 SAPA—All prisoners will be allowed to vote in the April election, the Transitional Executive Council [TEC] decided on Tuesday [22 March]. The decision was taken in the light of widespread prisoner dissatisfaction with not being allowed to vote and the subsequent riots at prisons countrywide.

A joint TEC, Independent Electoral Commission and government team was established to finalise the details.

The TEC decision reversed a decision last week not to allow prisoners who were jailed without the option of a

fine to vote in spite of the Independent Electoral Commission advising that discriminating against some prisoners would create logistical difficulties.

African National Congress delegate Cyril Ramaphosa warned of many more deaths unless all prisoners were given the vote. He said 23 prisoners had already died.

Earlier in the day, about 50 members of the South African Prisoners Organisation for Human Rights protested outside the TEC building against the TEC's opposition to prisoners voting.

The TEC resolution was possible because the Democratic Party reversed its opposition on practical grounds.

Government representative Roelf Meyer and Ciskei's Mickey Webb reserved their positions but did not oppose the resolution.

TEC Adopts Proposal To Elect New President 6 May

MB2303092694 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 23 Mar 94

[Text] The Transitional Executive Council [TEC] has adopted a resolution proposing that the National Assembly meet for the first time on 6 May in Cape Town, to elect South Africa's new president. The TEC said the constitution stipulated that the chief justice is required to convene the first meeting of the National Assembly within 10 days of the election. The president would be elected at that meeting. The TEC proposal suggested the formal inauguration and swearing in of the president be held on 10 May at the Union Buildings in Pretoria. The TEC said the first meeting of each provincial legislature would be held on, or before 5 May this year.

Paper Publishes Election Statistics

MB1803144394 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 18 Mar 94 p 18

[Text] Number of regions: 9

Estimated voters: 22,710,000

Estimated illiterate voters: 3,880,000 or 24 percent

Number of polling stations: 9,000

National Assembly ballots: 35 million, these will be numbered from 00000001 onwards.

Regional Assembly ballots: 45 million made up as (all figures in millions); Eastern Cape 6.4, Eastern Transvaal 2.8, Natal 9, North West 3, Northern Cape 1, Northern Transvaal 4, OFS [Orange Free State] 2.8, PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] 11, Western Cape 5. These will be numbered in the same manner as the National Assembly ballots.

Cost of paper printing: R17,432,000 [rand]

Printers: Thomas de la Rue of Basingstoke, London. The company printed ballots for the first Namibian elections.

Printing time: From March 1 to April 17.

Transport of ballots: 10 jumbo jets will fly them to South Africa. They will be stored in warehouses under surveillance and in the presence of party officials. The ballots will be transported to secure locations near voting stations three to four days before voting.

Administrative details:

Staff: Provincial Electoral Officers (EO): 9

Deputy EOs: 1,191

Clerical Staff: 2,382

Presiding Officers: 9,000

Voting officers: 193,706

Enumerations: 90,838

CP Leader Comments on Volkstaat, Elections

MB2103182294 Pretoria Radio Pretoria in Afrikaans 1700 GMT 20 Mar 94

[Interview with Conservative Party leader Ferdi Hartzenberg by station announcer Johannes van der Walt—live, interview broadcast in progress]

[Text] [Hartzenberg] Firstly, we have to indicate that the Afrikaner nation has a claim to land in South Africa. You know, Mr. Mandela has said no volkstaat [homeland] for the Afrikaners....

[Van der Walt, interrupting] While he is living, yes.

[Hartzenberg] Yes, while he is living. The PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] said they are demanding the whole South Africa as it was in 1652, before Jan van Riebeeck came here. The PAC did not object then when we began to occupy South Africa; and we have claims—legitimate claims—because ever since that time the Afrikaner has been here, and we are a nation—one which is being threatened at the moment. That is the international criteria that is necessary.

[Van der Walt] Dr. Hartzenberg, in other words the report on that working committee, which was requested to investigate this matter a few weeks ago, and it has been evaluated and considered....

[Hartzenberg] It has now been evaluated and decisions have been taken and those decisions will be announced next week.

[Van der Walt] Even the issue of boundaries will also be announced within a week?

[Hartzenberg] The issue of boundaries and how we arrived at it—that will also be announced. We maintain that it actually depends on the people. You know, if you

have a certain region, we know that as South Africa is today there are certain regions which belong to other nations and we are not, in any way, laying any claims on any of those. There are certain areas which have been occupied by other population groups which are a reality, which cannot be included in our volkstaat. Then you also have some of our people who do not want to be included in such a volkstaat, and we do not want to force them to be in our volkstaat. In other words, these are all criteria which have been taken into consideration.

Then we went further and approved the actions in towns and cities that have to be planned, the towns must work out comprehensive programs aimed at declaring, or rather proclaiming—irrespective of whether the Transitional Executive Council likes proclamations or not—those towns volkstaat towns.

[Van der Walt] Is this the peg that you said....

[Hartzenberg] This is the peg I spoke about, but if you start talking about claims and you start talking from the point of view of regions, then it is up to the people to knock in that peg because it will be their will to embrace that town in a volkstaat. Those are programs that have been approved and that have to be set into motion around 29th March, and that we hope—if it happens throughout—will be something spectacular and will reaffirm our claim on freedom and our claim on land, as we saw happening yesterday as regards the Zulu nation.

We also further reaffirmed that the Afrikaner Volksfront [Afrikaner National Front, AVF] will not participate in the elections and that the differences in this regard - in right-wing ranks—will not detract our attention and our actions from our actual objectives and our enemies, namely the ANC [African National Congress] and the SACP [South African Communist Party] as well as the government. That we are not to grab each other by the throat, but rather that we strive toward our objective purposefully, enthusiastically, with idealism and dedication so that we can see our volkstaat materialize—that is what we have been striving for. And we don't have a trace of doubt that our nation will not be free in its own fatherland, under its own flag, and with its own anthem "Die stem van Suid-Afrika" [The Voice of South Africa].

[Van der Walt] And the election?

[Hartzenberg] Well, that question, as a result of all the things which have happened lately, it has been extremely difficult, of course, to bring that to fruition before the election. The differences in our ranks, the fact that one of our ally partners has been forced through violence to surrender, and all that sort of thing has had such a quick effect, but what we want to at least do is to make the volkstaat a type of a reality, that it is inevitable, that it has to come; and everyone will know that it has to be there. And this is our aim. I must tell you that when that volkstaat will materialize—it is in fact a question no one can answer—and how it will come about, no one knows. But come it will—there is no doubt about that because

that is a legitimate right of every nation, and our nation also has that right. Everything depends on us.

[Van der Walt] It is something, Dr. Ferdi, that binds us together, despite the split in our ranks.

[Hartzenberg] That is a fact. That is the cementing factor, and we can launch actions in which all can participate to promote and strive for this objective. And one of these days the election will be over and then there will be no need to argue about such things. But if I read the signs correctly, then it seems to me as if that election will perhaps not take place, because I....

[Van der Walt, interrupting] I have always said that.

[Hartzenberg] I have heard some of these revolutionaries say that they have brought one government of an independent state to its knees, they are in the process of destabilizing another, and they also have their eyes focused on kwaZulu, and they say it is not their sole aim to take over independent and self-governing states, but to take over the Pretoria government. And Mr. Mandela has made rumblings which amount to the fact that they will achieve this through violence; and that there will possibly be no election. And I think we Afrikaners have to realize that if they are going around interfering with the governments of independent and self-governing states, they are also on their way to us—that they will want to force us Afrikaners to surrender. And that is why it is essential that we must not grab each other by the throat during these times of crises, because should this happen, then we must stand together and we must assert ourselves.

[Hartzenberg] If it had been during other times, with no communist takeover threatening within five weeks, then we could have afforded to sort each other out. But right now we have to keep the wolf away from the door [laughter from both] and we have to see to it that we do not end up in an embarrassing situation.

[Van der Walt] Dr. Hartzenberg, the agreement which Dr. Pieter Mulder spoke about between...[pauses] that they are going to take part in the election as a front, but yet remain part of the CP. Your comment on that?

[Hartzenberg] No, no, I made no such agreement with them. We discussed the matter, and look, I did everything in my power and under those circumstances no person has a desire to lose colleagues along the way. And we discussed the matter and looked at all possible ways, to see if there was a solution somewhere. But unfortunately that is the position. In politics it is a reality, namely that one can only belong to one party, because if you belong to two parties, where is your loyalty then? Really, one must accept it as a reality, and our constitution also determines that. And it's not only because the constitution states it, but it's because it is a reality.

And the other thing is, if someone belongs to one party and you are a candidate to another party, then it's just not tenable. All political parties forbid their members to

belong to other parties and to become candidates of other parties. I discussed this with the gentlemen concerned. We did find ways and means, but I told them emphatically that if they become candidates of another party, then they could very well cancel themselves out of the party. The constitution says that if you render yourself available as candidate to another party, then your membership automatically expires.

[Van der Walt] Could you, as leader of the Conservative Party—just in conclusion, Dr. Hartzenberg—say something relating to what is in the news this morning and today, this issue about the police? We were approached by listeners this morning. They want to know our views about the matter—this thing about there being an international investigation into the actions of a sort of third force in the police, something the ANC has been talking about for a long time?

[Hartzenberg] Well, Johannes, I think it is significant that such a report has been brought to light now. We have not as yet seen the report officially, we have only been reading newspaper and other reports. But it still seems as though it is not a report based on firm grounds. It is still hearsay evidence. And it is part of the suspicion-creating, the revolutionary onslaught. These revolutionists work that way, as happened in Russia. The resistance against a communist takeover must be broken down, and in this case the top general is put in the accused's box without any legitimate reasons, without a comprehensive investigation. They are put on obligatory leave for no real reason; and I think this issue of a third force is a story being exploited by the ANC to focus suspicion on the police, and the security forces.

[Van der Walt] And also to detract attention from the conflict with the Inkatha Freedom Party.

[Hartzenberg] Yes, but also to weaken the forces which have to maintain law and order so that they can violently...[pauses] because this is the impression I get, that they don't intend taking over the country through an election but through other ways. And that fits in with Mr. Mandela's utterance the other day, when he said that such an onslaught was being directed at the police. And that is why I want to sympathize wholeheartedly with those guys who are really being treated unfairly.

Workers' List Party Presents Election Manifesto

MB2003201394 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 20 Mar 94

[Text] The Workers' List Party says none of the other parties contesting the election can solve the crisis of unemployment, illiteracy, and poverty in the country. Launching its manifesto in Johannesburg today, the party said only an organization firmly against the capitalist system could do away with these conditions. This report from Arlene Wainstein:

[Begin recording] [Wainstein] Support socialism, down with capitalism. This is how the Workers' List Party

introduced its manifesto this afternoon. The party says it hopes its brand of democratic socialism will soon spread throughout the world.

[Workers' List spokesman Salim Vally] What we've had in this country has been capitalism and that has failed dismally. We are not talking about the so-called socialism of the East, of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Democracy means that the people who create the wealth must also be the people who make the decisions, people who must decide whether to build casinos or decide whether to build schools.

[Wainstein] The party has collected some 10,000 supporters' signatures in under a week, now it's planning a national campaign based on jobs for all and the right to work.

[Workers' List spokesman Ambrose Solomon] Such a right to work must be included for people who are unemployed at this stage and it must be a guarantee, it must become law, and we believe that there must be a strong campaign against retrenchments, and people who retrench ... [changes thought] bosses that are retrenching people must be blacklisted and fought. [end recording]

Manifesto Detailed

MB1803153994 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 17 Mar 94 p 9

[Report by Mathatha Tsedu]

[Text] The Workers' List Party [WLP] is a newcomer to the political landscape and was formed this year to contest the elections. Its major component is the Workers' Organisation for Socialist Action, which gained notoriety for bringing the biggest banner at other people's marches. Other components include the Cape Action League, Action Youth, Forward Youth and Mayibuye. The party has its strongest base in the Western Cape, followed by the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging]. It has branches in the Eastern Transvaal, Northern Cape and Southern Cape. Support for the party has also come from individual trade unionist within both the Congress of Trade Unions and the National Council of Trade Unions.

The party has fielded only 100 candidates nationally, with the first 30 comprising at least 12 shop floor workers. The party says in its manifesto that it does not hope to be government but intends to promote the formation of a Mass Workers' Party.

Firmly rooted in socialist programmes, the WLP says other parties have compromised with capitalism. These are excerpts from the election manifesto:

The right to work

We stand for the right to work for every worker including the unemployed. We demand an immediate end to unemployment and work for all on a living unemployment benefit.

We stand for a massive public works programme of electrification, building houses, schools, creches, parks, halls and roads primarily in townships. This programme must be under workers' control. The unemployed must be drawn in at a living wage. There must be a state run training scheme for youth.

Health, education, housing and social services

We stand for state provision of free and compulsory education for all up to and including matric. State provision of adequate housing for all, as well as state provision of free health, legal, recreation and other community services that will ensure the highest possible quality of life. We stand for paid education leave of 30 days for each worker per year and longer periods of training to be negotiated with worker organisations.

Economy

"We believe in working class control over the means of production and distribution. We believe in socialism from below. We stand for nationalisation under worker control of the monopoly companies, banks, mines and land without compensation. All areas that have been privatised or about to be privatised like railways, electricity and steel should be renationalised under workers control."

Trade unions

"We stand for strong, united and democratic trade unions and community organisations. We believe in a living wage, 35-hour week with no loss of pay, an end to retrenchment and a full right to picket."

Land

The land shall be redistributed among all those who live and work on the land in accordance with acceptable principles of agricultural economics and democratic consultation. The land of absentee landlords and the defence force must be confiscated and used for productive purposes.

Equality

"The party will fight against oppression of women. Sexism at home, at the workplace, in the township and on the farms must be exposed and fought against. The disabled must receive proper rehabilitation. Children's rights should be entrenched in the constitution. The state must ensure that every child has three nutritious meals a day and be given adequate shelter and care."

Apartheid crimes

No general amnesty and we will bring to trial those who defended the apartheid capitalist regime. We must have our own Nuremberg trials in SA. We also stand for the bringing to book of all those involved in state corruption.

Foreign debt and IMF loans

Will campaign against the repayment of loans made by the apartheid state from international capital including the IMF/World Bank.

Tribalism

We reject these divisions and we are against federalism based on ethnic principles.

COSATU's Shilowa Presents Views to IEC Conference

MB1803185394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1443 GMT 18 Mar 94

[Address by COSATU General Secretary Sam Shilowa at an Independent Electoral Commission conference in Johannesburg on 18 March issued by COSATU on the SAPA PR Wire Service]

[Text]

"Black Economic Empowerment"

The fashionable definition of 'black economic empowerment' is the placing of black people in high profile managerial positions. More recently, this has been expanded to include the acquisition by a few individuals of equity in companies previously owned exclusively by whites. In the not too distant future, some will further extend this definition to include a black elite whose access to political office will, it is presumed give them access to the state coffers.

Of course, if we accept this definition, we would play directly into the syndrome of 'white faces, black masks'. That is, the economy continues to be owned and controlled by a small minority, while the majority remain trapped in squalor and poverty. A few blacks, and a few women, are co-opted into what was previously a white boy's club. The rules of the game, however, remain fundamentally the same.

This is not empowerment, but black economic disempowerment. It leaves the lives of the majority of people unchanged. It is the story of the majority of post-colonial societies, inside and outside Africa—a story of broken promises, compradorism, corrupt elites, and betrayal. It is a story which COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] and the working people are determined will not be repeated in our country.

The debate about black economic empowerment and affirmative action has until recently largely been confined to the boardrooms. For the majority, these discussions have been remote. At best, they have been seen as attempts by a system in crisis to defend itself by selectively co-opting blacks into token positions. At worst, the black economic empowerment debate has been seen as irrelevant to changing the lives of the majority of people.

This situation is now changing. We want to redefine the terms of the debate, so that it can be placed at the centre of our agenda for transformation. Black economic empowerment needs to be seen not as a cosmetic attempt to dress up old apartheid structures of power and privilege by co-opting selected individuals. Rather it should be viewed as a programme to genuinely empower millions of people who have previously been disempowered.

This new definition of black economic empowerment would involve at least four key objectives:

- Empowering the majority who have been economically dispossessed to participate meaningfully in the mainstream of the economy at all levels;
- Unleashing the previously stifled human potential of the majority in a way which benefits them and their communities;
- Creating the infrastructure needed for viable economic activity, which is currently denied to vast areas of our country;
- Involving people directly in decision-making which affects their lives. This means first and foremost empowering them in the area of economic decision-making.

The democratic movement's Programme of Reconstruction and Development [RDP] is precisely designed to achieve these objectives. The RDP should therefore be seen as a programme of economic empowerment. As I unpack this new definition of black economic empowerment, I will try to show how the RDP intends to go about achieving these objectives.

Affirmative Action

Affirmative action in the workplace is a means of redressing past discrimination and disadvantage which has denied black, women, rural and disabled people equality of employment opportunity. There are two main elements to affirmative action: to eliminate discrimination, whether blatant or subtle; to implement positive measures to eliminate past disadvantage.

Affirmative action for us, therefore goes much deeper than just putting a few black faces into supervisory and management positions.

Chapter Four of the Reconstruction and Development Programme outlines areas where affirmative action is needed. It argues that to be effective, affirmative action measures would have to contain at least the following seven elements:

1. A massive programme of education, training, retraining, adult basic education and recognition of prior learning, to overcome the legacy of apartheid;
2. Empower not only individuals, but communities and groups, under conditions which promote the collective rights and capacity of workers and their representatives to negotiate workplace issues;

3. Establish principles for the hiring and promotion of workers which will prevent discrimination against people previously disadvantaged by apartheid;

4. Accelerate, through collective bargaining programmes, the eradication of discrimination in each and every workplace;

5. Provide job security for pregnant women and promote the provision of child care, to further women's equality in employment;

6. Ensure that the development of special expertise among South Africans takes priority over the import of outside personnel; and

7. Establish legislation and a strong ombuds to monitor and implement affirmative action measures.

The last point notwithstanding, we do not believe that legislation or quotas should be the main mechanisms for achieving affirmative action. Social and workplace programmes negotiated directly with workers must be at the heart of any affirmative action drive.

At the level of the workplace this means negotiations need to take place between management and unions on a process of affirmative action. This should result in the setting up of joint affirmative action committees, with equal representation. Management would need to give full commitment to the implementation of a programme. Resources would need to be made available, including for training, research on the problems to be addressed, and full disclosure of information.

The committee would need to identify areas which need attention. These could include; recruitment procedures and procedures for promotion; working conditions; training, education, and career paths; disciplinary procedures; retrenchment and retirement; wage differentials and benefits; facilities; and codes of conduct.

Having identified the problem areas, the union and management should negotiate a plan to address them. The plan should include both 'negative' and 'positive' elements: removing all barriers to equality, and formulating measures to ensure that the whole company employment structure becomes broadly representative of the composition of South African society. Genuine affirmative action programmes should also aim to go beyond the company gates, into the communities.

It is not enough to have an impressive-looking programme with noble statements of intent. The plan should contain clear time frames and targets, as well as mechanisms to ensure joint monitoring and evaluation. If the company's target is to ensure that artisans reflect the composition of South African society by 1998, there must be a clear programme which sets out how this target will be achieved.

This is not to suggest that the negotiation of affirmative action programmes should be limited to the workplace. National measures are necessary in relation to education

and training, for example, which would have to be implemented both at industry level, and by the state.

The democratic state will play a key role in implementing an affirmative action programme. Public sector employment practices should set an example for the private sector. In addition to the process of affirmative action negotiations outlined above, government should introduce measures to ensure that government departments and parastatals reach their targets. Importantly, this needs to include reduction of differentials between low-paid and high-paid workers. Funding of departments could be made contingent on submission of acceptable plans.

The democratic government should also take steps to use its influence over the private sector to promote affirmative action. These could include: procurement policies which specify that any publically funded programme, or commissioning of goods and services by the state, will be conditional on the relevant company having made satisfactory progress in implementing an affirmative action programme; any state funding or subsidies to private institutions would similarly be contingent on progress in this area. Further particular priority could be given in allocating state funding to programmes which play an important role in advancing the process of affirmative action, eg adult basic education.

The state would need to ensure a massive expansion of the country's labour market statistical base. This is necessary to monitor the degree of progress being made in different areas in implementing the programme.

Finally, I want to deal with irresponsible statements made by the NP [National Party] and some employers that affirmative action aims to replace whites, coloureds and Indians with African workers. Affirmative action is part of our reconstruction programme which aims to ensure that all our human resources are properly developed, and that mass unemployment is not regarded as something acceptable, regardless of which sector of our society is affected.

Affirmative action is aimed at uplifting all those communities which have been historically disadvantaged by apartheid. Coloured and Indian communities would therefore be major beneficiaries of affirmative action programmes.

Affirmative action is not designed to punish any particular group. White workers are already becoming victims of the economic devastation caused by apartheid. The unleashing of the country's productive potential, and the resultant economic growth and job creation which will flow from bringing previously disadvantaged workers into the mainstream of the economy, will ultimately benefit all workers, including white workers. COSATU rejects any attempt to abuse affirmative action to create racial divisions between workers. Mere replacement of white individuals with blacks is tokenism which distorts the whole purpose of affirmative action.

Workplace Democratisation

The South African economy is in a typical third world cul de sac—cheap labour, low skill, low technology, overreliance on primary commodities. Employers have to come to terms with the fact that to get out of this trap we have to end the culture of unilateral management decision-making. Industrial democratisation is the only route available to South Africa which will unleash the creative and productive potential of our people.

Meaningful empowerment of workers goes way beyond the so-called 'worker participation' schemes which are springing up in our industries. Most of these schemes, such as quality circles, just-in-time etc, are devised to involve workers in reorganising work, in a bid to raise levels of productivity and profitability. They do not empower workers to make decisions on fundamental issues affecting their lives. Further, these schemes concentrate on the micro-issues, and do not involve workers in decisions on the broad strategic direction of the whole company or industry.

There is a need for a radical rethink on the process of industrial democratisation, to ensure meaningful economic empowerment of the majority of workers. Management will have to accept that decisions on areas such as investment; technology; research and development; training; job creation; levels of remuneration; and even distribution of profits; can no longer be their sole preserve. Joint decision-making in these areas will have to become a fact of economic life if our economy is to emerge from its current crisis.

The ANC [African National Congress] has committed itself to ensuring workplace empowerment. The RDP states that: "Legislation must facilitate worker participation and decision-making in the world of work. Such legislation must include an obligation on employers to negotiate substantial changes concerning production matters or workplace organisation within a nationally negotiated framework."

The RDP states further that "company and tax law must be amended to ensure that the rights of workers are protected and extended...in relation to workers access to company information".

This path of industrial democratisation is new for both management and unions. We will all have to climb a steep learning curve.

Black Ownership

The issue of black economic empowerment and black ownership is often seen as depending on the acquisition by individual entrepreneurs of companies. Yet what is forgotten is that trade unions are the single biggest vehicle of empowerment for black people. As we confront the challenge of rebuilding the economy, we are determined to use our economic muscle to benefit our members and their communities.

Workers have invested billions of rand in pension and provident funds. Yet they have little say in how their money is invested. While they and their families cry out for investment in jobs, housing, infrastructure, and real development; pension funds continue to speculate on the stock exchange, and on glass buildings. COSATU is discussing ways of ensuring that real control of how their money is invested is put in the hands of workers.

The RDP states that "pension and provident funds should be made more accountable to their members.... The democratic government must change the law to ensure adequate representation for workers through the trade unions and...legislate a transformation of the boards of the mutual funds to make them more socially responsible."

Other forms of ownership by workers and unions have emerged and need to be developed further. These include the setting up of co-operatives and small businesses for retrenched workers. Another possibility which needs to be explored is of workers taking over their companies through buy-outs. There have been successful examples of workers taking over failing companies in countries such as the USA and Britain. These experiments have not yet been possible here, however.

Workers share ownership schemes which have been introduced by employers have, until now been tokenism of the worst kind. At best these have been meaningless charity. At worst they have been transparent attempts to diffuse union struggles for a living wage. Share ownership schemes could only be of any real benefit to workers if negotiated with them, and if accompanied by a meaningful measure of worker control.

Recently there have been a spate of takeovers, deals, and launches of new companies by black entrepreneurs. To the extent that this represents a challenge to the existing white monopolies, and a move in the direction of socially responsible business, COSATU would welcome these developments. Further, it represents a move away from the traditional image of black business being confined to taxis, bottle stores, and shebeens.

However, at least some of these deals have exhibited the same old syndrome of 'white faces, black masks'. Black businessmen must be wary of being used by conglomerates to serve their own ends. A failure to distinguish between genuine empowerment, and fronting for white business, will continue to create a credibility problem for black business.

The Reconstruction and Development Programme identifies the existence of monopolies and conglomerates as the main obstacle of black business: "The domination of business activities by white business and the exclusion of black people from the mainstream of economic activity are causes for great concern.. A central objective of the RDP is to deracialise business ownership and control completely, through focussed policies of black economic empowerment.... The RDP will introduce strict anti-trust legislation to create a more competitive and dynamic business environment. The central objectives of such legislation are to

systematically discourage the system of pyramids where they lead to over-concentration of economic power and interlocking directorships, to abolish numerous anti-competitive practices such as market domination and abuse, and to prevent the exploitation of consumers."

The opening up of the economy will also led to the flowering of small and medium enterprises (SME's). The building of infrastructure, the installation of electricity, and the increase in peoples purchasing power will create unprecedented opportunities for the setting up of SME's particularly in townships and rural areas.

The RDP emphasises that policies need to be put in place to develop the much-romanticised informal sector from 'marginalised survival strategies into dynamic small enterprises that provide a decent living for both employees and entrepreneurs'.

The RDP identifies four major constraints facing small and micro enterprise (informal sector) including the lack of access to: credit, markets, skills and supportive institutional arrangements. A range of measures are proposed which the state can implement to address these problems. These include: Government agencies must provide infrastructure and...provide training in productive and managerial skills. The government must require financial institutions to lend a rising share of their assets to black-owned enterprise. All levels of the state should...support joint marketing strategies and technological development within the small-scale sector. Existing agencies such as SBDC [Small Business Development Corporation] and IDC [Industrial Development Corporation] should be restructured to support small business more effectively...and end corruption and nepotism in their lending programmes. Infrastructural programmes (such as building of roads, electricity) must take the implications for micro enterprise into account. Local government must review zoning and licensing regulations to end discrimination against micro and small enterprise.

Black Business and Social Responsibility

COSATU will support these initiatives to empower all sections of our community to start businesses. The main proviso for this is that labour standards and the basic rights of workers mustn't be undermined. There is a danger, particularly in the context of the domination of our economy by monopolies, that emerging black business could seek to gain their competitive advantage through cheap labour and bad working conditions.

This is the path which emerging business has taken in some parts of the developing world. This parasitical form of capitalism is in fact encouraged by big business, which sees opportunities to lower its costs by closing down certain activities and sub-contracting to sweat shops, which they have a cosy relationship with. Such a trend is already beginning to emerge in South Africa, spearheaded by certain large corporations. This results in large-scale retrenchments and union bashing. COSATU wants to warn that this is a recipe for conflict. It won't

work in our part of the world. The ANC has also rejected this path, committing itself in the RDP to protect workers rights and labour standards in SME's.

It is a myth, perpetuated by big business, that small business necessarily means sweat-shop style operations. The most successful SMEs and micro businesses, in terms of productivity, job creation, and technological development, are in fact in places like Italy, where flexibility is maintained without attacking labour standards. We need to study international experiences such as this, where industrial districts are developed to support SME's, and co-operation is sought with workers.

Black business, whether in SME's, or in larger enterprises, should be a pioneer of new relationships in the workplace. The forms of workplace democratisation and joint decision-making outlined above would place these businesses at an advantage, in terms of community support, levels of productivity, and technological development. The type of support mechanisms proposed by the RDP, together with healthy relationships with the trade unions, could enable black businesses to make this breakthrough.

Land and Rural Development

Land is possibly the area where the black community has been most brutally disempowered by apartheid. It is therefore surprising that when people talk about black economic empowerment, the question of land reform is invariably left out.

According to the RDP "a national land reform programme is the central and driving force of rural development. Such a programme aims to address effectively the injustices of forced removals and the historical denial of access to land. It aims to ensure security of tenure for rural dwellers. And in implementing the national land reform programme, and through the provision of support services, the democratic government will...generate large-scale employment, increase rural incomes and eliminate overcrowding."

The land reform programme has two aspects: redistribution of residential and productive land to those who need it but cannot afford it, and restitution for those who lost land because of apartheid laws. The latter will be achieved by a land claims court, aimed at restoring land to those dispossessed since 1913.

The RDP outlines various ways in which land redistribution can be accomplished, aiming to redistribute 30 percent of agricultural land by 1999. This will be achieved by: strengthening property rights of communities already occupying land, combining market and non-market mechanisms to provide land, and using vacant government land.

Specific mechanisms proposed by the RDP to redistribute land include:

Acquiring land already on sale and land acquired by corrupt means from the apartheid state or mortgaged to state and parastatal bodies.

Substantial funding must be provided for land redistribution. A land tax on rural land must help to free up underutilised land, raise revenues for rural infrastructure, and promote the productive use of land.

Rural infrastructure, support services and training must be provided to ensure that land can be utilised effectively.

Rural development must also ensure that proper infrastructure is provided to rural areas, particularly the 'homelands', where most rural people live, and have been denied access to the most basic infrastructure and social services. Small-scale farming, as well as small business needs to be supported.

The RDP proposes that "rural development policy must aim to co-ordinate the activities of the relevant democratic government agents, and to pass much of the control of democratic government funded services to the rural people for whom they are intended. The democratic government will include a central ministry of rural development and land reform. A unit for rural data collection and an early warning system for food and water security."

Empowerment of Black Women

The legacy of apartheid, particularly the migrant labour and bantustan system, has meant that the majority of the poor in South Africa are black women. Measures aimed to address the disempowerment of women, and boost their role within the economy- particularly in relation to jobs, small business, land, and training are crucial if black women are not to be left on the margins of the economy.

We are proposing the following to empower black women:

Public works programmes must maximise the involvement of women and youth in the poorest rural households and most deprived regions to create assets such as water supply, sanitation and clinics. Institutions, practices and laws, including tenure and matrimonial laws, which discriminate against women's access to land must be reviewed to remove women's disabilities in relation to land. Adult basic education and training programmes should give special emphasis to equipping women to enter into the mainstream of economic life. These should have child-care facilities.

An accessible programme must be established to ensure government support for women entrepreneurs. It should include business training and access to credit the micro enterprise or informal sector requires special attention.

Local service centres and satellites must be increased to service women involved in enterprises. Women themselves need to be involved in planning and implementing

these measures. Women must be involved in all the relevant institutions, councils and commissions.

Conclusion

We have tried to show that black economic empowerment goes way beyond the creation of a black elite, or the enrichment of a few individuals. Affirmative action, workplace democratisation, worker ownership, black business, and land reform, if implemented properly, will bring about a revolution in the lives of millions of ordinary South Africans.

If we realise this vision, we can bring about an economic miracle parallel to what has happened in other parts of the world, without relying on social degradation and repression to achieve this. We can unleash the pent-up energies and productive potential of our people which has been suppressed for so long. Economic growth will be integrally linked with job creation, the provision of basic infrastructure, massive human resource development, and the expansion of our productive sector. The Reconstruction and Development Programme aims to carve out such a path. We invite business to walk this road with us.

Peacekeeping Force Completes Training

MB2203163094 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1400 GMT 22 Mar 94

[Text] The National Peacekeeping Force [NPKF] at De Brug outside Bloemfontein has completed its training and has begun evaluation prior to the deployment on the Witwatersrand. A spokesman for the force said the Commonwealth peacekeeping assistance group had begun an evaluation of the 3,000 troops in consultation with NPKF commanders.

The command staff had yet to decide where to deploy the 1,000 troops trained at Koeberg outside Cape Town. The spokesman said all plans for the peacekeeping force were on schedule and that the recruitment of more troops to the force was being considered.

South African Press Review for 23 Mar

MB2303140194

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Big Defence Force Call-Up—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 23 March in a page-20 editorial says "the country's situation before, during and immediately after the election seems destined to become more volatile, not less; so there is a strong argument for the authorities to tap all available security manpower in the form of a big Defence Force call-up. In deciding on this step, the SADF [South African Defense Force] top brass will have been encouraged by the discipline and efficiency of their troops in the Bophuthatswana crisis."

De Klerk, NP 'Main Casualties' in Goldstone Report Fallout—In an article on the same page, Patrick Laurence writes that President de Klerk and his National Party "are likely to be the main casualties in the fall-out" from Justice Richard Goldstone's interim report implicating top police generals in politically motivated violence. "De Klerk's immediate reaction has been to place all the policemen named in the report on compulsory leave and to declare himself in favour of an investigation into the allegations by an international team of policemen, assisted by one of South Africa's four attorney-generals and an eminent jurist from outside South Africa. But De Klerk's actions may paradoxically be not enough and too much: not enough to allay suspicions in the black community that he has lost control of his security forces and too much for the police generals and white conservatives to stomach." The failure of the De Klerk government to prosecute military officers in 1993 "works against it on both flanks. Black radicals see it as evidence of his unwillingness to take decisive action; white conservatives interpret it as evidence of his willingness to sacrifice innocent men to appease the ANC [African National Congress]."

BUSINESS DAY

Call For Policemen Indemnity—"Unpleasant as it may seem, the way to the truth about police and the 'third force' is probably through offering indemnity to policemen who may have inside knowledge," declares a page-10 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 23 March. The priority must be "to find out what happened." "If policemen committed or encouraged political murders, it is important to know on whose orders they acted. What matters now is accountability, whether of senior officers or senior politicians. Name the killers, but blame those who sent them, failed to stop them or pretended they did not exist."

Angola**Foreign Minister: Offer to UNITA Not Negotiable**

MB2203204394 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 22 Mar 94

[Excerpts] The government once again said today that its offer to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] in Lusaka is not negotiable. Minister Venancio de Moura said the government negotiators will not yield further. He made this statement this morning when he met the diplomatic corps accredited in our country. [passage omitted]

[Begin Moura recording] The government is not in a position to negotiate this offer. It is take it or leave it. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Lesotho**New Minister, 3 Deputies Added to Cabinets**

MB2303100794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0919 GMT 23 Mar 94

[Text] Maseru March 23 SAPA—Lesotho Prime Minister Ntsu Mokhehle on Wednesday [23 March] added a new minister and three deputies to his cabinet. Notsi Molopo is minister of labour and employment. The portfolio was separated from trade, industries, and tourism, which continues to be headed by Shakhane Mokhehle.

The three assistant ministers who will fill the new posts are Sephiri Motanyane in the prime ministers' office, Lira Motete in finance, and Moneri Ntsaba in home affairs. The four men were sworn in by Lesotho Chief Justice Mr Justice Brendan Cullinan at the Basotho Royal Palace in Maseru on Wednesday morning.

Malawi**Opposition Parties To Cooperate in Elections**

EA2303102294 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0500 GMT 23 Mar 94

[Text] It has been announced in Blantyre that four opposition political parties have resolved to work together in the forthcoming parliamentary and presidential elections. The announcement said the four parties are the United Democratic Front, UDF; the United Front for Multiparty Democracy, UFMD; Congress for the Second Republic, CSR; and the Malawi Democratic Union, MDU.

Making the announcement in a press release, the UDF said the agreement was aimed to form a common electoral strategy aimed at defeating the Malawi Congress Party [MCP] in the general elections. The UDF said under the agreement the parties will maintain their secretary generals [words indistinct]. [passage indistinct]

The UDF said details of the modalities for achieving the objectives of the common electoral strategy were being worked out. It added that [words indistinct] other opposition parties to join the common electoral (?group) had been received and that it was likely that members of the group would increase.

Mozambique**Plan To Increase Foreign Instructors Proposed**

MB2303121494 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 23 Mar 94

[Text] The leader of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] told NOTICIAS that the United Nations has proposed an increase in foreign instructors in Mozambique to speed up the formation of the new, single, and nonpartisan army. Afonso Dhlakama said there is a proposal for Zimbabwean specialists to come to Mozambique to train units of the future Mozambique Defense Armed Forces in conjunction with Mozambican and foreign instructors. He said military experts are discussing the proposal with the United Nations. Mozambican Government and UN representative say there is such a proposal, though no agreement had been reached.

Burkina Faso

Government Announces New Cabinet Members

AB2203234094 Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale du Burkina Radio in French 2220 GMT 22 Mar 94

[Text] We bring you the list of the new 23-member government that has been appointed. The president of the Burkina Faso, chairman of the Council of Ministers, considering the Constitution; considering Decree Number 99-121/PES of 20 March 1994 relating to the nomination of the prime minister, and on the recommendation of the prime minister decrees:

Article 1. The composition of the government of Burkina Faso is as follows:

Kanidoua Naboho, minister of state for defense;
Herman Yameogo, minister of integration and African solidarity;
Salif Diallo, minister in charge of special duties of the Presidency of Burkina Faso;
Zephirin Diabre, minister of economy, finance, and planning;
Yarga Larba, minister of justice, and keeper of the seals;
(Ablasseh Ouedraogo), minister of external relations;
(Vincent Tekabre), minister of territorial administration;
(Souley Mohamed), minister of industries, commerce, and mines;
Mekoue Maurice Traore, minister of secondary and higher education and scientific research;
Alice Tiendrebeogo, minister of primary education and mass literacy;
Thomas Sanou, minister in charge of relations with parliament;
Joseph Kabore, minister of public works, housing, and town planning;
(Arguima Alphonse Ouedraogo), minister of employment, labor, and social security;
Juliette Bonkounou, minister of civil service and administrative modernization;
Jena-Paul Sawadogo, minister of agriculture and animal resources;
(Nourcior Claude Somda), minister of communications and culture and government spokesman;
Christopher Dabire, minister of health;
Anatole G. Tindregeogo, minister of environment and tourism;
(Joseph Nongodo Ouedraogo), minister of water resources;
Ibrahim Traore, minister of youth and sports;
Ouala Koutiebou, minister of transport;
Akila Belombaogo, minister of social affairs and family;
Celestin Tiendrebeogo, minister delegate at the Ministry of Economy and Finance;

Article 2. The present decree will be published in the Official Gazette of Burkina Faso.

Issued in Ouagadougou on 22 March 1994 and signed by Blaise Compaore.

New Prime Minister's Background Outlined

AB2203171794 Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale du Burkina Radio in French 0630 GMT 22 Mar 94

[Text] New Prime Minister Roch Marc Christian Kaboré yesterday granted an exclusive interview to Radio Burkina. The current prime minister, appointed by presidential decree, is not new to the political scene. He is 37 years old and has held successive posts as minister of transport and communications from 1989 to 1990, minister of state from 1990 to 1992, minister of state in charge of finance and planning from 1992 to 1993, and then minister in charge of relations with institutions.

Guinea-Bissau

President Vieira Explains Election Postponement

AB2203224394 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 22 Mar 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Guinea-Bissau's first ever multiparty elections have been postponed. Although no new dates have been set, they should happen before the middle of this year. President Vieira led a one-party state in Guinea-Bissau for 12 years until opposition parties were legalized in 1992. And this morning, he summoned foreign diplomats to explain the reasons for the postponement. British Honorary Consul Ian Van Manin was there. On the line to Bissau, Alice Martin asked him what had caused the delay:

[Begin recording] [Manin] The reason is that the National Election Committee has not been able to organize in time the electoral census. The electoral census is a process before the actual elections to make sure that all the voters get registered and get a card so that on the day of the election people can be identified as legal voters. It is the first time they have a big operation like this in this country, and I think they sort of underestimated the work linked with the preparation of the elections. The president announced that there will be elections before the rainy season but only after the electoral census has been completed, which is, of course, logical. We, ourselves, are sort of speculating that the last logical physical moment to have the elections will be in the first week of June.

[Martin] Do you think that the electoral census can be compiled and completed by June?

[Manin] I think if everybody is of goodwill the census can be done in about six weeks, making it even possible to have elections at the end of May. I think they can do it.

[Martin] Given that international funds are available for this electoral census to be done, are there any other

reasons why they have been delayed? I mean, for instance, is the president really willing to go ahead with the elections?

[Manin] I am pretty sure he is. He sounded very serious and sounded even upset to sort of admit that there have been these problems. But, you see, to hold elections is not only a matter of money. Money can be made available easily. But, to give an example, part of the delay was that there's been a fraud already with the application of the recruitment of these people. The National Election Committee had a small fee for each application form that they issued to possible candidates, and they issued 6,000 forms. They only needed 1,200 candidates. But fairly soon, these forms were available at sort of black-market rate of 10 or 20 times the price. People applying and buying these forms had an idea they already had the job. That, of course, wasn't true. They only selected 1,200, and especially those people who paid a lot of money for these forms were very angry.

[Martin] What is the opposition saying about the delay?

[Manin] Well, I haven't seen Joao da Costa recently, but yesterday I had a meeting with the leader of the Bafata Movement. Well, they sort of accept that there is certain incompetence with the National Election Committee. On the other hand, they understand what is happening. Of course, I think it is the opposition's right to attack the government party on this, and say: Well, it is all on purpose and it is all done to exhaust our funds. The longer the parties have to wait for the election, the more money they spend. But if there are elections now, as I said, at the end of May or beginning of June, they would have run out of money completely. [end recording]

Niger

President Ousmane Departs for Lake Chad Summit

AB2203213594 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1900 GMT 22 Mar 94

[Summary From Poor Reception] "The head of state, President Mahamane Ousmane, left this morning for Abuja, Nigeria, to attend the eighth summit of the Lake Chad Basin Commission." In addition to General Sani Abacha of Nigeria and Idriss Deby of Chad, who arrived this afternoon, four other heads of state are expected to attend the meeting. The Cameroonian head of state was expected to take part in the meeting, but his "trip was canceled at the last minute."

The organization includes six member states. They will discuss the development of the Lake Chad Basin.

Togo

Eyadema, Opposition Meet To Discuss Premiership

AB2203200194 Lome Radio Lome in French 1900 GMT 22 Mar 94

[Text] The head of state today held discussions for nearly two hours at his private residence in Lome II with opposition leaders, Yaovi Agboyibor of the Action Committee for Renewal and Edem Kodjo of the Togolese Union for Democracy [UTD]. After the audience, the two leaders said they held talks with the head of state on the appointment of a new prime minister. The two political leaders will be meeting tomorrow with the head of state at the latter's residence to continue the discussions.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] The president has just received you and Edem Kodjo. What was the purpose of your discussions?

[Agboyibor] During the last discussion we had with the head of state, we expressed the desire to be received together with UTD. The opportunity was offered us and we have continued our reflections on the choice of a prime minister. The meeting lasted for some time, and we decided to meet tomorrow at 1100 to discuss the same issue.

[Correspondent] Does that mean that you have not yet agreed on the choice of a prime minister?

[Agboyibor] It simply means that the consultations continue.

[Correspondent] Your Excellency, I put the same question to you.

[Kodjo] As my colleague has rightly pointed out, the discussions continue. They have been very interesting, and we will resume the talks tomorrow at 1100.

[Correspondent] The people are waiting. They hope to obtain a reply at all costs. Are you ready to make concrete proposals to put an end to this wait?

[Kodjo] That is precisely the purpose of these consultations. [end recording]

New National Assembly Holds First Session

AB2203220194 Lome Radio Lome in French 1900 GMT 22 Mar 94

[Text] Slowly but surely, democratic institutions are being put in place in Togo. The cohabitation is already under way. The new parliament met this afternoon at the Palais de Congres under the supervision of their chairman. Adjoa Ayizouwa reports.

[Begin Ayizouwa recording] Today, no one contests the fact that Togo has become a full member of the community of democratic nations. After the democratic presidential election of last 25 August, which was won by the candidate of the Rally of the Togolese People, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, who assumed office a month later, the new National Assembly democratically elected in February met this afternoon. The 81 legislators, elected for five-year terms, met in accordance with Article 52 of the Constitution which stipulates that the elected National Assembly shall meet on the second Tuesday following the official proclamation of the results.

The meeting was chaired by Ayetor Yentumi Kouassi, deputy for Wawa, who had by his side the youngest member of parliament, Oyenga Aguta, deputy for Fante. The meeting began with the parliamentarians observing a minute's silence in memory of those who laid down their lives for the cause of democracy, in particular, their colleague Ede Gaston, the slain deputy of the Action Committee for Renewal. This was followed by the national anthem and then the opening address made by Ayetor Yentumi Kouassi. The Wawa deputy seized the opportunity to congratulate his colleagues for the trust placed in them by the people. He then spoke of the purpose of this afternoon's meeting. He said the session was being held in accordance with constitutional provisions with a view to enabling the members to become familiar with each other.

He did not forget to thank all those who in one way or the other contributed to this historic work, in particular, the head of state, the government as a whole, the International Monitoring Committee, the National Electoral Commission, the Supreme Court, the military and civilian observers and Force 93. Finally, he invited the new members to put themselves at the service of the nation. He then introduced the members of parliament and the meeting ended after a nine-member commission was set up to draw up the draft rules of procedure of the National Assembly. It is composed in principle of two members of each party represented in Parliament. The next meeting of parliament is slated for 29 March. [end recording]

Bomb Explosion Reported Near Border With Ghana

*AB2203160194 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 22 Mar 94*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] A powerful bomb explosion at dawn today completely razed to the ground premises of a popular drinking bar, Ataaso, in Lome only a few meters from the Togo-Ghana border. The bomb blast did a lot of damage to property and shook the adjacent houses to their very foundation, raising the specter of a bomb scare among the population.

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